

TIME



The Zika Virus

It's a mysterious illness
with devastating effects.

**Is the next public
health crisis in your
backyard?**

Plus

The controversial
plan to genetically
manipulate mosquitoes
out of existence

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FROM THE PUBLISHER

A special evening of 100 stars

TIME HAS ALWAYS BEEN RECOGNIZED for its power to convene the brightest minds, the most intriguing entertainers and all those whose impact you feel even if you've never heard their names. And there is no better showcase of influence and excellence than the TIME 100.

Nearly 350 honorees and guests at this year's TIME 100 Gala on April 26 in New York City were treated to performances by Ariana Grande and Nicki Minaj. Toasts by actor and comedian Melissa McCarthy, Formula One driver Lewis Hamilton, Congolese physician Denis Mukwege, activist Caitlyn Jenner and Ford Foundation president Darren Walker amused, moved and inspired.

This incredible evening would not have been possible without the support of five sponsors: Cadillac, Citi, AT&T, Marc Jacobs Beauty and Johnnie Walker. They are excellent partners, and I want to thank them on behalf of TIME and the TIME 100.

What's next? We'll keep TIME center stage, with new live events around the world; new platforms like Motto, reaching millennial women; and our coverage of virtual reality, a frontier all its own. To all our honorees, sponsors and audiences, thank you.



Meredith Long, PUBLISHER



THE PREGAME TIME 100 guests mingle before dinner at the Time Warner Center



TRIBUTE Formula One champion Lewis Hamilton toasts the memory of Prince, "arguably the best artist of all time"



ARTISTRY Designer Riccardo Tisci, left, with rapper Nicki Minaj



ACTING UP Comedians Melissa McCarthy, center left, and Julia Louis-Dreyfus get photo-bombed by astronaut Scott Kelly



ONSTAGE Ariana Grande sang "Dangerous Woman" and "Leave Me Lonely"



STRIKE A POSE
Caitlyn Jenner, left, and Karlie Kloss smile for the camera



SHOWRUNNER Editor Nancy Gibbs introduces the 2016 honorees



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99 Tips to Make Your Retirement More Comfortable

While it's easy to imagine retirement as a time of relaxation, enjoyment and fun, the fact of the matter is that a successful retirement doesn't just happen. It takes thought, planning and action. To help *Time's* readers get ready for retirement or make your retirement even better, Fisher Investments has assembled 99 retirement tips.

Here Are Just a Few of the Things You'll Learn

How not to run out of money. (Tip #10)

Longevity realities. (Tip #12)

The fallacy of most asset-allocation advice. (Tip #13)

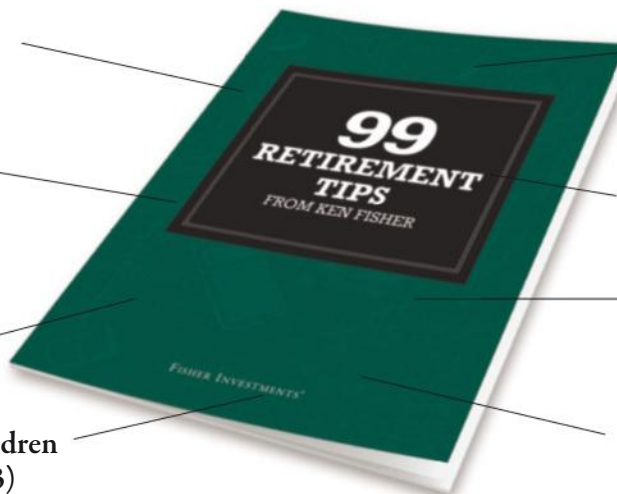
Talking with adult children about money. (Tip #23)

How to select a financial benchmark. (Tip #19)

Savvy mortgage advice. (Tip #40)

Taxes and retirement. (Tip #40)

Retirement and marriage strain. (Tip #87)



And many more financial, lifestyle and health suggestions!

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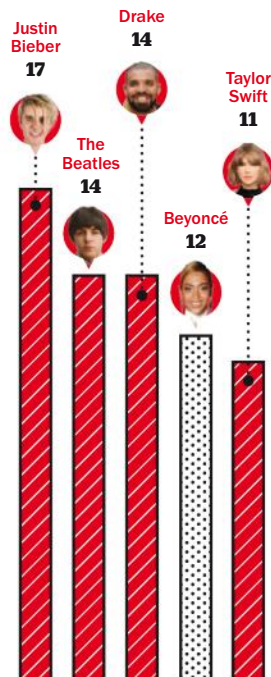
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'I didn't expect this.'

DONALD TRUMP, Republican presidential candidate, after his victory in the Indiana primary forced Ted Cruz out of the race and prompted GOP chairman Reince Priebus to declare Trump the presumptive nominee



Beyoncé just became the first woman to debut 12 tracks in the *Billboard* Hot 100. Here's how she stacks up against other musicians over time.



'ALL WE WANTED TO DO WAS GET OUR SHOW ON.'

LIN-MANUEL MIRANDA, creator and star of the hit Broadway musical *Hamilton*, after it set a record with 16 Tony nominations



92

Age, in years, of McDonald's oldest employee, a fry cook in Singapore



'I KNEW IT WOULD BE CONTROVERSIAL, AND I WAS READY TO ACCEPT THE FALLOUT FROM IT.'

LARRY WILMORE, comedian, on his use of the N word during his performance at the White House Correspondents' Dinner



'That's a huge overreaction.'

TIM COOK, Apple CEO, objecting to the notion that the company is in decline after its first revenue decrease in 13 years

1.2 million

Number of goldfish and minnows dumped into a lake in a Phoenix suburb; the fish are meant to help control the insect population



\$12,000

Amount in unpaid E-ZPass tolls authorities say a New Jersey man owes

'I will struggle with all my might until the coupmongers are defeated.'

DILMA ROUSSEFF, Brazilian President, opposing her impending impeachment over allegations of financial mismanagement



The Brief

'IF WE'RE GOING TO MOVE TOWARD A FAIR AND MORE INCLUSIVE COUNTRY, WE HAVE TO PROTECT TRANSGENDER RIGHTS.' —PAGE 14



Experts—and voters—are torn over how Trump could rebrand himself before Election Day

2016 CAMPAIGN

Donald Trump wins the nomination. Now what?

By Philip Elliott

DONALD TRUMP BEGAN HIS DAY ON May 3 with an absurd claim that linked rival “Lyn’ Ted” Cruz with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. He ended it by clinching the GOP’s presidential nomination and forcing Cruz from the race altogether.

What Trump does next is a question that has party elders, Trump’s closest aides and even his family fretting. Does he emerge as this century’s Ronald Reagan, who remakes the party’s image for a generation, or as someone more akin to Barry Goldwater, the GOP’s 1964 nominee, who loses 44 states? It is a question that Trump seems unready to answer. How Trump comports himself in the coming six months before Election Day stands to either remake U.S. politics or splinter an already deeply divided country.

Trump earned the nomination through the brute force of his charisma. He studied his audiences and gave them the performances they wanted. “He needs to stay who he is,” said Trystan Camp, a 48-year-old resident of Granger, Ind., before Trump took the stage in South Bend on May 2. “We don’t need someone telling him to behave.”

But the tonal tug of war is just starting. After he lost Wisconsin, the former *Apprentice* host briefly tempered his message, working economic statistics into his speeches and referring to his opponent with respectful phrases like “Senator Cruz.” But winning the primaries in the Northeast seemed to restore his animal spirit, and sewing up the nomination is only going to goad him further.

And therein lies the dilemma for the GOP. The Republican National Committee's chairman declared Trump the de facto nominee after his win in Indiana. But Trump doesn't want to behave like a conventional candidate, not least because no one has more fun with the Trump phenomenon than the mogul himself. It's his campaign, in other words, and he'll behave the way he wants, thank you very much. "If I was presidential," he said recently, "about 20% of you would be here, because it would be boring as hell." It would also be predictable, and he sees being unpredictable as an asset.

That defiant pose will be tested now that Trump finds himself needing voters outside the GOP primaries. All presidential candidates recalibrate as their campaigns pivot from the primaries to the general election.

The black-or-white fringes matter less, and the focus usually shifts to courting the gray in between. Mitt Romney turned from conservative warrior to moderate in a move that one top aide called an "Etch A Sketch" remake. Four years

earlier, John McCain transformed from a hot shot renegade who chatted candidly with his traveling press corps to a talking-point-driven robot with a curtain that walled off the press on his campaign plane. "You know you have a moral obligation to comport yourself in a way that helps your party," says Mark Salter, a former McCain adviser who adds that he will vote Democratic before supporting the Donald. "It's not in Trump to change. He doesn't have that kind of self-awareness."

And so the Trump show continues. He has started to take on Hillary Clinton more, claiming without any apparent basis that if she were a man, she would be polling at 5%. "Hillary, she's going to be terrible on jobs, she's going to be terrible on the economy, very, very weak as to security for our country at the borders. She is proven to be incompetent on the military," Trump tells TIME. Such comments are of scant comfort to those in Trump's orbit who have been counseling him to stick to a more disciplined script focused on policy, not personality.

In response, Trump assures them that he is going to heed their advice. He is at work on speeches detailing his ideas on trade, economic development and the law. But he isn't going to give up his rowdy rallies, which he clearly enjoys, or his fringe theories about Bill and Hillary Clinton's past, which he bets will help him narrow the gap. He'll show up to give the teleprompter-guided speech as long as he can have massive rallies with a Rolling Stones soundtrack cranked way up. (The Stones have asked Trump to stop using their music.)

The dual nature of Trump's performances has been mirrored behind the scenes. He hired veteran strategist Paul Manafort, who went to work reviewing the campaign's finances and lining up battle-tested veteran aides. Manafort told the RNC that Trump was merely acting out a role and that he would soon turn to a less abrasive approach. For a while it appeared that campaign manager Corey Lewandowski, a Trump acolyte who was urging Trump to let it rip, had been sidelined. Then just as suddenly, the door swung

the other way, Lewandowski wrested back the checkbook and Trump returned to his fisticuffs campaign. And yet on the night when Trump became the de facto nominee, he thanked Manafort first.

In some ways, Trump is taking cues both from his crowds, which embrace the outrage, and the press, which spreads it. He is nothing if not a natural entertainer, and his drive has always been directed toward generating the most adulation in the moment. As demonstrators blocked Trump's motorcade from one California event, the candidate and his security detail climbed over a highway median to scurry in a side door. "It felt like I was crossing the border ... but I got here," Trump said, trolling the protesters who find his comments about immigrants from Mexico reprehensible. Telling the Donald that he cannot do something only doubles his resolve to do it. Just ask the Republicans who said he would never run—let alone win the nomination—for President. —*With reporting by* ZEKE J. MILLER/WASHINGTON

Trump doesn't want to behave like a conventional candidate, not least because no one has more fun with the Trump phenomenon than the mogul himself



TRENDING



CONFLICT

More than 250 people have **died in the Syrian city of Aleppo since a surge of violence erupted on April 22**, thanks to government air strikes and rebel attacks, says the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights. Russia, the U.S. and the U.N. are working to restore a cease-fire.



SCIENCE

CERN's Large Hadron Collider in Geneva was knocked offline on April 29 **after a weasel gnawed through a 66-kilovolt transformer** in an electrical facility outside the main building. The act proved fatal for the critter and shut down the particle accelerator for at least a week.



HISTORY

James Bradley, author of *Flags of Our Fathers*, says he now **doubts his father is in the iconic World War II photo of U.S. soldiers** raising a flag on Iwo Jima. The Marine Corps announced it is investigating amateur historians' claims that some of the men were misidentified.



IVORY ROAST A Kenya Wildlife Service ranger stands guard in Nairobi National Park on April 30 after President Uhuru Kenyatta set fire to pyres containing 105 tons of elephant ivory, 1.35 tons of rhino horn and other contraband. The haul of illicit goods, worth about \$172 million, is believed to be the largest stockpile ever destroyed. Kenya first began burning captured tusks in 1989 as a symbolic measure to combat poaching. *Photograph by Ben Curtis—AP*

EXPLAINER

How political instability threatens Iraq from within

ON APRIL 30, HUNDREDS OF PROTESTERS stormed Baghdad's Green Zone, the heavily fortified central area where Iraq's parliament sits, demanding government reform. The unrest threatens to destabilize the country even as it faces an external threat from ISIS.

BROKEN PROMISES Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi had pledged to announce on April 30 a reform Cabinet of technocrats to fix the economy, after months of protests by Iraqis angry at energy and food shortages and endemic corruption. When the parliament postponed al-Abadi's vote, Shi'ite cleric Muqtada al-Sadr called for a "major popular revolution" that inspired his supporters to peacefully occupy the Green Zone.

AL-SADR'S DEMANDS Protesters retreated on May 1 at the former militia leader's request, but he promised more unrest if the parliament fails to quickly appoint a new Cabinet. The self-positioned people's champion may not be motivated purely by nationalist fervor; on May 2 al-Sadr reportedly visited Shi'ite powerhouse Iran, which competes with the U.S. for sway over Iraq's affairs.

ORDER NEEDED The international community agrees that Iraqi unity is crucial for coalition efforts to defeat ISIS. U.N. and U.S. diplomats have urged leaders to work together, and U.S.

Vice President Joe Biden visited Iraq on April 28 to appeal to al-Abadi in person. But al-Sadr, whose followers waged violent campaigns post-

Saddam against both the U.S. military and Sunni Iraqis, remains a wild card. —JULIA ZORTHIAN

Protesters inside the Green Zone chanted "You are all thieves" and snapped photos of monuments long hidden from public view >



DATA

BOLTS FROM ABOVE

A new study by NASA revealed the most lightning-prone places on earth. Here, the record holder in each region, with number of flashes per sq km per year:



South America
Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela
233



Africa
Kabare, Congo
205



Asia
Daggar, Pakistan
143



North and Central America
Patulul, Guatemala
117



Oceania
Derby, Australia
92

THE RISK REPORT

presented by



Populism and suspicion on both sides of the Atlantic could doom a new trade deal

By Ian Bremmer

THE LATEST ROUND OF TALKS ON THE TRANSATLANTIC Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) provoked angry protests in Europe, particularly in Germany—and almost total indifference in the U.S. That raises the question of why it's being negotiated in the first place. There is already plenty of trade flowing in both directions across the Atlantic. E.U. investment in the U.S. is about eight times the amount of E.U. investment in India and China combined, and U.S. investment in the E.U. is three times higher than U.S. investment in all of Asia. TTIP will not be the next major trade deal—and there are several reasons why.

Proponents of TTIP point out that it would be the biggest bilateral trade deal ever negotiated, according to the European Commission, covering countries that generate 45% of global GDP. It's a project designed to jump-start economic growth and create jobs in Europe and the U.S. by reducing or eliminating barriers to trade and foreign investment. Advocates argue that removing obstacles would lower costs, which can make companies more profitable and give them incentives to hire more workers. Both the U.S. and E.U. economies could use the boost.

Yet antitrade sentiment is rising on both sides of the Atlantic. In the U.S., presidential candidates Donald Trump and Bernie Sanders have demonstrated that opposition to trade deals can appeal to voters in both parties. Trump claims that weak-kneed U.S. trade negotiators have made bad deals in recent years, costing the country jobs and growth. Sanders claims that the dealmakers know exactly what they're doing—they're elites making deals with other elites to benefit elites. But Trump and Sanders agree that the big loser is the American worker.

THE FEAR ACROSS THE ATLANTIC is that TTIP is a Trojan horse that would enable powerful U.S. corporations to bully European governments into eroding safety and environmental standards across the union. The intense secrecy surrounding the negotiations only feeds that fear. The environmental group Greenpeace released nearly 250 pages of leaked classified documents on May 2 that it says provide insight on the current state of closed-door TTIP negotiations. European critics of the deal say the documents show that it would replace the E.U.'s "precautionary principle"—which can put the onus on manufacturers of a product to prove it's not dangerous—with a more corporate-friendly U.S. standard. They also charge that the deal would allow U.S. companies to sue European governments in international courts, depriving European lawmakers and courts of their say.



Europeans worry that TTIP will erode their independence

Supporters of the deal counter that the bargaining positions of the two sides shouldn't be confused with final terms, that secrecy is essential to ensure that pressures from interest groups don't make negotiations impossible and that more jobs would be created by learning to manage risks than by trying to eliminate them altogether. Beyond the hurdles the deal will face in the U.S., the final text must be approved in Europe by all 28 E.U. governments and the European Parliament.

Progress for the TTIP has also been limited by recognition that voters in Britain will decide on June 23 whether their country should remain a member of the E.U. A vote for Brexit would complicate matters considerably by removing the country most likely to help bridge gaps in negotiations.

THIS ISN'T THE END of all trade deals. The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), an already negotiated agreement that enhances

U.S. commercial ties with allies on both sides of the Pacific, will probably earn congressional approval and the President's signature at the end of this year. But TTIP is on a slow boat to nowhere. Surveys from YouGov, a polling firm, show that support for the agreement in Germany, Europe's economic engine room, has fallen from 55% in 2014 to 17% today. Support in the U.S. fell from 53% to 18% over the same period. On May 3 French President François Hollande said "At this stage [of talks], France says no."

Antitrade fury has already forced Hillary Clinton to back off from support for TPP. In the unlikely event that Trump is elected, it's hard to imagine any government will want to invest political capital in trying to bargain with him on trade, given his hard-line comments on the campaign trail. U.S.-European relations have been fraying and are in desperate need of a boost, but TTIP won't help anytime soon. □

LIFE ON PLANET EARTH IS GETTING BETTER, **THANKS TO GLOBAL TRADE.**

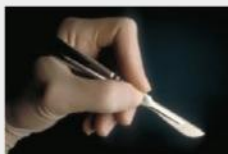
Big businesses and small are helping the world's economies to flourish. New found wealth brings better health (the average person lives one third longer than 50 years ago) and education (today 90% of kids in developing regions of the world go to primary school). This is the power of global trade. Of course there's still a long way to go, but one delivery at a time, the more we keep on trading the better it's going to get for everyone, everywhere. Read more online.

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TRENDING



HEALTH

Medical errors kill 251,454 people every year, making them the **third leading cause of death in the U.S.** after heart disease and cancer, according to a new paper in the *BMJ*. The study's authors called on the CDC to let doctors list these mistakes as a cause of death.



MILITARY

ISIS militants killed a U.S. Navy SEAL on May 3 who had been advising Kurdish forces near the Iraqi city of Mosul, the U.S.-led coalition said. Charlie Keating IV of Arizona was the third American service member killed since the U.S. redeployed forces to Iraq in 2014.



WILDFIRE

The regional government in Canada's Fort McMurray **ordered the mandatory evacuation** of the city's 80,000 residents on May 3 as a wildfire swept across the heart of Alberta's oil-sands region. Hot, dry weather has made it difficult for firefighters to tame the inferno.



Lynch was sworn in as Attorney General in April 2015

QUICK TALK

Loretta Lynch

The Attorney General recently traveled to Talladega prison in Alabama to talk about her efforts to make it easier for prisoners to re-enter society after their time is served. She sat down with TIME days before the Justice Department announced that a North Carolina law violates transgender people's civil rights.

Today you heard from a former inmate who is having trouble finding work. He did everything that we tell inmates to do: he got an education, he advanced up the job ladder. We need to focus on making sure that businesses recognize the value of the work he's done.

How confident are you that the momentum that exists on criminal-justice reform will continue in, say, a Trump Administration? They'll work that out for themselves, whoever is in the White House. The goal is to have these issues be recognized and to seize this moment when there's bipartisan support but there's also uniformity of thought. There's a human cost and a financial cost to

not helping former inmates find work. We hope that the practicality and the success of these programs will live on long after this Administration.

North Carolina has come under fire over HB 2, the state law requiring transgender people—and others—to use public restrooms based on their birth sex. Is the Justice Department considering pulling federal money from the state in response? The North Carolina legislature came back this week considering a lot of options about the bill. So right now we're monitoring that situation.

Do you see the public response as a symbol of a country trying to figure out what justice means? I think it's a symbol of the fact that a lot of people find change difficult. It's my hope that we can move beyond that, and—as we protect the most vulnerable members of our society, the elderly, children, human-trafficking victims—we focus on the fact that transgender individuals are often victimized. They're often discriminated against. If we're going to move toward a fair and more inclusive country, we have to protect their rights, as well. —MAYA RHODAN

Milestones

ANNOUNCED

By the White House, that **President Obama's older daughter Malia** will enroll at Harvard University in 2017 after taking a year off.

DEFAULTED

Puerto Rico, on most of a \$422 million debt payment, in the U.S. territory's biggest default yet. Congress is considering a debt-restructuring plan.

ENDED

The elephant act at Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey circus, amid pressure from animal-rights activists.

SAILED

From Miami to Havana, **the first cruise ship** to travel between the U.S. and Cuba in almost four decades.

DIED

Conrad Burns, 81, former Republican U.S. Senator from Montana. He served three terms before losing in a bid for re-election. **> Daniel Berrigan**, 94, Jesuit priest, award-winning poet and antiwar activist who was featured on a 1971 cover of TIME with his brother Philip while the two were in prison for burning Vietnam draft records with napalm.



THIS LITTLE BABY HAS A
MOTHER

THIS LITTLE BABY HAS
NONE



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Saving Mothers is a 501c3 organization.

The Republican boss leads a wary embrace of Trump

By Zeke J. Miller/Hollywood, Fla.

PARTY BOSSES ARE NOT KNOWN FOR THEIR ITCHY TWITTER fingers. But Republican National Committee chairman Reince Priebus didn't hesitate when he fired off a run-on sentence on May 3, just minutes after Texas Senator Ted Cruz had shocked the political universe by suspending his presidential campaign after the Indiana primary.

It went like this: "@realDonaldTrump will be the presumptive @GOP nominee, we all need to unite and focus on defeating @HillaryClinton #NeverClinton"

The misspelled fifth word gave it away. This was a rare moment of consolidation in the Republican nomination race, and Priebus, who later corrected the error, rushed to freeze it.

It has been a very long year for Reinhold "Reince" Richard Priebus, a 44-year-old Wisconsin native. For months, his carefully laid plans to broaden the party's appeal with young and minority voters had been undercut by Donald Trump's unstoppable surge. For most of that time, even as the party cracked open, Priebus knew his job was to put his head down and trudge forward, smiling through the storm. "Something I've picked up from church is that unity makes the impossible possible and division makes the possible impossible," Priebus told TIME on April 29. "Reminding the party that unity is the only pathway to victory, especially in a presidential year for us, is a constant I have to drill into everybody's head."

Priebus has a lot of drilling still to do. No sooner had Cruz suspended his campaign than former aides to the last two Republican nominees were on social media posting "I'm with her," the online slogan of Hillary Clinton. Conservative journalists shared screenshots of their party-registration changes. Weeks earlier, Priebus had vowed that the party would not get behind any candidate until he secured the 1,237 delegates needed to claim the nomination. "Almost only counts in horseshoes and hand grenades," he told his members. But that was a long time ago in this campaign. After Indiana, Trump's delegate total came to only 1,053. It was time to pick a winner.

THE ROLE OF PARTY CHAIR leaves much to be desired. In good years, you try to stay out of sight and let others get the credit. In bad ones, you just take the blame. On paper, the job comes down to raising money, signing paychecks and stroking egos while serving the wills of elected officials and donors. And now that Trump is the presumptive nominee, a delicate ballet between the party elders and the insurgent is about to begin. How it ends will owe much to Priebus' instincts and temperament. "I don't take a backseat role to a candidate," he told TIME in his oak-paneled office on Capitol Hill, where he keeps the chair that Clint Eastwood disastrously conversed with at the 2012 Republican convention. "Any campaign operative who thinks they run the convention will be sadly mistaken."



'Reminding the party that unity is the only pathway to victory ... is a constant I have to drill into everybody's head.'

REINCE PRIEBUS, chairman of the Republican National Committee

The morning after the Indiana primary, Priebus notched another win. Ohio Governor John Kasich quickly suspended his campaign, a move that several sources said Priebus had encouraged. More consolidation will be needed. Because even as Trump clinches the nomination in Cleveland, he will appear before a body of delegates who are openly disdainful of the candidate's rhetoric, policies and tactics. Though Cruz has suspended his campaign, Cruz delegates are almost certain to fill the crucial committees that decide convention rules, platform and credentials. Floor fights are inevitable, which means it will fall to Priebus to try and hold his struggling party together while its differences spill out on national television for a few nights. "Reince has extraordinary authority this time that an RNC chairman has not had in my lifetime," says Mike Duncan, who chaired the party during the 2008 election.

MAYBE IT WAS THE VIEW from his penthouse suite, 36 floors above the turquoise Florida surf, or the fact that he had decided to skip a pivotal meeting of the 56-member rules committee, taking place then in the windowless hotel ballroom. But for a moment in late April, Priebus looked like he was actually enjoying himself. "Sally always reminds me not to carry the burden of things I don't control," Priebus said, referencing the woman he married 17 years ago, after taking her on a first date in high school to a Lincoln Day dinner. "That's important advice."

Downstairs at the RNC spring meeting, a plot against him had been brewing, spurred by two dissident committeemen who offered a motion to change the rules of the July convention to gut the power of the presiding officer, a role Priebus is likely to oversee. "It just so happens that those two individuals are very close friends and I consider them friends, but in this particular case, it was made very clear to them that I couldn't have amendments come out of the rules committee this week, and ultimately it didn't," he explains, with a smile. The final vote: 54-2. From his hotel suite, the chairman carried the day. "It wasn't even close."

PRIEBUS: STEPHEN VOSS FOR TIME; BADGE: RNC



Priebus rejects GOP critics who say he should have done more to stop Trump

Priebus' clout as the top Republican has been unchallenged since he won the chairmanship on the seventh ballot. He proceeded to turn a financially moribund party into a technological innovator and fundraising juggernaut. After the 2012 loss by Mitt Romney, Priebus commissioned an autopsy to find out what had gone wrong. The report called on the party to embrace comprehensive immigration reform,

adjust its tone on same-sex marriage and escalate its outreach to women, blacks and Latinos. Otherwise, the authors warned, the GOP would become a regional party, doomed to lose the White House for years. "We have to be about perfect to win. The Democrats need to be good," Priebus likes to say.

Trump wasn't buying. Instead, he has rejected pretty much the entire Priebus prescription, promising

mass deportation and Muslim bans and issuing a steady stream of sexist language that has 70% of American women registering disapproval in polls. Priebus' friends in the party have grumbled that he should have done more to block Trump's path, and some have even advised him to resign. Trump at times has fired rockets of his own. "Reince Priebus should be ashamed of himself," Trump pounded, after his campaign was outmaneuvered in the delegate-selection process in several states.

With a Midwestern calm, Priebus has weathered his defeats and continued his outreach to Trump. (The two men have talked regularly since last summer.) "I don't think anyone else could have done more or better," Priebus says. As for resignation, he adds, "I tend to put stupid opinions in the stupid bucket."

Priebus has his own theory on why party unity has gone haywire. At a time of national anger, too many people, candidates included, have found ways to promote themselves by magnifying differences. "Division is profit," he laments, citing cable-news ratings and the divisive fundraising solicitations that have sought to tap the bitter national mood. "There is no money in unity."

With those physics controlling his party, he has no choice but to press on, unbowed. Behind the scenes, he has repeatedly tried to keep Trump on message, warning in a private meeting at the RNC headquarters in April that his rhetoric could have disastrous consequences in the fall, according to people briefed on the meeting. Priebus cheered as Trump moved to professionalize his campaign and to appear more presidential, but has privately expressed frustration that the conversion hasn't taken.

On the morning after he won Indiana, Trump predicted that party unity was near, but he didn't say much about how it would happen. "As far as the Republican Party coming together," Trump told TIME, "it will—maybe not 100%, but it'll come together 99%, and the 1% I don't want and it won't have any impact." Which is a reminder that Reince Priebus' long road to Election Day has only just begun. □

ENTERTAINMENT

Even in death, Prince remains surrounded by mystery

By Eliza Berman

WHEN PRINCE DIED ON APRIL 21 AT 57, the world seemed to rotate around his axis. “Purple Rain” morphed from anthem to requiem. First Avenue, the Minneapolis venue he put on the map, threw an all-night dance party for mourning fans. For all the attempts to decode Prince’s life—remixer of masculinity, bulldozer of the binary—his death has proved equally confounding: he died of yet-unknown causes, with a vault of unreleased music and no apparent will. In the words of his 1981 hit: “Oh, yeah, controversy.”

In the near term, the only prospect of clarity concerns his cause of death. Toxicology results are expected within weeks, though the local sheriff’s office will decide which details go public. The big question is whether the test will confirm reports that Prince struggled with painkillers. Law-enforcement sources told NBC and CNN that prescription painkillers were found on his body, bolstering a TMZ story that the athletic performer had been prescribed Percocet for chronic hip pain.

On April 15, Prince’s plane made an emergency landing after he reportedly overdosed on painkillers, for which he was given an opioid antidote and briefly hospitalized. Five days later, Prince’s camp called Dr. Howard Kornfeld, a California opioid-addiction specialist, according to the Minneapolis *Star Tribune*. Kornfeld made plans to see Prince on April 22 and dispatched his son, a practice consultant for his clinic, who arrived at Paisley Park on the morning Prince died and reportedly called 911.

WHAT PRINCE LEFT BEHIND—in assets that can be easily valued, like his \$27 million in property, and those that can’t, like his vault of recordings—will take far longer to figure. For an estate estimated by *Forbes* to be worth as much as \$300 million, a missing will is surprising, given Prince’s history



Prince’s home studio may house thousands of unreleased recordings



Nelson, center, leaves court after a judge gave control of Prince’s estate to a bank

of tightly controlling the rights to his music, and doesn’t bode well for a speedy resolution. The estate of Jimi Hendrix, for one, was still immersed in a bitter battle 45 years after his death.

For now, a judge has appointed Prince’s longtime bank to administer his estate, which will likely be split among his sister Tyka Nelson and five half siblings. Nelson’s husband said the

family plans to turn Paisley Park into a Graceland-style museum. Divvying up Prince’s assets is a recipe for conflict: you can’t, after all, split a guitar six ways and expect it to retain its value. Prince issued 39 studio albums, but they may be merely the estuary to an ocean of purple songs. Musicians who worked with Prince have said he released less than half the songs he recorded. But in the absence of clear instructions, will we ever hear them? And should we?

Jeff Jampol, president of JAM Inc., which manages the estates of Jim Morrison and Janis Joplin, believes some music will eventually be heard, but counseled patience. “These songs are unreleased for a reason,” he says. “If it’s not up to the quality Prince saw fit to release, are you not then doing greater damage to the legacy?” The value of that legacy—and the decisions about who controls it—will determine how much more we hear from Paisley Park. □

PRINCE: EBET ROBERTS—GETTY IMAGES; NELSON: JIM MORRIS—AP



Let's
Go
Places



WHAT'S NEXT

With a lower center of gravity, wider stance and new double-wishbone rear suspension, the 2016 Prius is making getaways even more thrilling. An exhilarating ride is what's next.

toyota.com/prius

Prototype shown with options. Production model may vary. ©2015 Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc.

THE ALL-NEW
PRIUS





SPORTS

The greatest soccer story ever told

WE WERE MORE LIKELY TO SPOT Elvis, alive, than to witness Leicester City winning the English Premier League championship. So said the oddsmakers who, going into the soccer season, gave the Foxes a 5,000-to-1 shot to take the title. (Elvis came in at 2,000 to 1.) Who can blame the bookies? Leicester City was nearly demoted to the second division a year ago, was rocked by a racially charged sex scandal and hired a coach who'd been fired by Greece after losing to the 187th-ranked Faroe Islands. And for the past two decades, the Premier League title has been won by just four gilded superclubs: Manchester United, Manchester City, Arsenal and Chelsea.

But coach Claudio Ranieri's counterattacking style, carried out by unknowns like midfielder N'Golo Kanté—who just five years ago toiled in France's *eighth* division—crashed the world's soccer oligarchy. Fans of unheralded teams the world over now have hope, thanks to Leicester. (Yanks: it's pronounced *Les-ter*).

On May 2, Leicester City players gathered at the home of teammate Jamie Vardy to watch Chelsea play second-place Tottenham Hotspur. A Chelsea win or tie would clinch the title for the Foxes. After the final seconds of the 2-2 game ticked away, video captured Leicester players screaming like schoolchildren. In that unforgettable moment, they were crazed fans, like the rest of us, cheering the impossible beauty of sports.

—SEAN GREGORY

Fans erupt in a Leicester, England, pub on May 2, after Leicester City closed on its Premier League title

PHOTOGRAPH BY EDDIE KEOGH—REUTERS

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The Life of Prince — Icon, Inspiration and Revolutionary



A special commemorative edition celebrating Prince:

- Exclusive tributes from Sheila E., Seal and Lenny Kravitz •
- Classic and rarely seen photographs from throughout his life and career •
- The story behind the landmark movie and song *Purple Rain* •
 - 25 essential Prince songs and much more •

The View

'FEMINISM, FOR BETTER AND FOR WORSE, HAS BECOME TRENDY' —PAGE 27



The trials of blood-testing startup Theranos show the limits of Silicon Valley's scientific ambitions

TECHNOLOGY

The fall of Theranos and the future of science in Silicon Valley

By Lev Grossman

YOU DON'T USUALLY SEE A COMPANY fall as far and fast as Theranos has, even in Silicon Valley, where companies self-destruct all the time. But what's really worrying about the whole debacle isn't the money; it's that unlike a lot of Silicon Valley companies, Theranos was doing something that actually mattered: medical science.

Theranos was founded in 2003 by a charismatic then 19-year-old Stanford dropout named Elizabeth Holmes. She pitched a technology that could test for a wide variety of diseases and conditions using a few drops of blood drawn by a minimally invasive finger prick, rather than by the conventional, more vampiric needle method. Over time, Theranos attracted \$400 million in funding (by 2014 its valuation was \$9 billion), an ultra-distinguished

board of directors (a general, an admiral, two former Senators, two former Secretaries of State), powerful business partners (Safeway, Walgreens) and amazing amounts of media coverage (including, yes, in TIME).

Those were the halcyon days before last October, when the *Wall Street Journal* ran a story claiming that Theranos was using off-the-shelf technology, not its own much-hyped proprietary method, for most of its tests. Now both the FDA and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services are scrutinizing Theranos, and the SEC is asking whether the company misled investors. Things have gone so wrong that the situation raises bigger questions, like: Is it even a good idea for Silicon Valley startups to do medical research? Isn't that stuff supposed to be done by, you

know, doctors? Is there a systemic problem here?

The answer is: probably. Theranos certainly exposed weaknesses in the Silicon Valley model, starting with the cult of the Brilliant Dropout. Jobs, Gates, Ellison, Dell, Zuckerberg—at this point business schools should just scrap graduations altogether and replace them with mass dropouts at the end of two years. “There are CEOs out there who essentially have the approach of, Look, give me money and shut up,” says Bryan Roberts, a partner at Venrock and a veteran investor in health care startups. “You’re an idiot. I’m the genius here.” Not that this never works—Facebook’s board moved late last month to strengthen Mark Zuckerberg’s control, and you can see why in its financial statements. But that kind of founder worship introduces a level of risk that makes more sense in social media than in medicine.

Another favorite Silicon Valley trope is Stealth Mode, the tactical hunkering pose companies assume to protect their precious intellectual property. Theranos took this practice to an extreme. “Nobody normally runs a biomedical company like that for more than, I don’t know, as a worst-case scenario, three or four years,” says Dr. Norman Paradis, a professor at Dartmouth’s Geisel School of Medicine who has consulted with medical startups. This led to a state of affairs in which Theranos was performing tests on patients without having published peer-reviewed research—a cardinal sin in science—and with minimal federal oversight.

So the Silicon Valley system can accommodate questionable science—but only up to a point. Even what little we did know about the science should have smelled off. “The ability to measure numerous things on a tiny amount of blood is not rare,” Paradis points out. “MIT alone has three or four groups that can do that.” At the same time, doing so using fingertip blood, rather than blood extracted from veins, is difficult. Venous blood is consistent from sample to sample; fingertip blood varies in its composition, making it harder to extract meaningful data from it. Not even the business made sense, or not much. Most blood tests are cheap to perform, and the expensive ones are proprietary. “Why on earth would you start a business in a super-low-margin commodity space,” Roberts asks, “dominated by two main players [LabCorp and Quest Diagnostics] who have a built-in brick-and-mortar distribution system out there?”

Theranos’ story isn’t over. “It’s hard for me to imagine that you could spend a few hundred million dollars and not have discovered some pretty amazing stuff,” Paradis says. It may ultimately prove that you can do bad science in Silicon Valley, but Theranos should have attracted scrutiny long before it did. The systemic problem isn’t really in Silicon Valley at all—the system is a lot older than that. □

DIGITS

90

Number of pounds regained, on average, by contestants from *The Biggest Loser* Season 8 (including winner Danny Cahill, below), which aired six years ago; researchers found that decreased metabolic rate after weight loss makes it hard to keep off the pounds, according to new research published in *Obesity*



BOOK IN BRIEF

The tao of trash

HUMANS HAVE LONG SOUGHT meaning in discarded objects—from archaeologists parsing rubble for clues about how ancient societies lived to tabloid reporters sifting through celebrity garbage for incriminating items. But in her new book, *Trash Talks*, Elizabeth V. Spelman argues that our attitudes about waste are even more revelatory. Throughout history, she writes, some people have purposefully created more trash to project a certain social status: the more they waste, the fuller their coffers appear—sometimes to a fault. (See: Marie Antoinette.) More recently, though, greater awareness about food waste and eco-friendliness has pushed many people to the opposite extreme; a few have even started blogs to brag about how little they toss aside. As we struggle with this ever growing junk problem, Spelman writes, debate will only increase over “who is and is not a good judge” of how we use—or discard—“the resources upon which our lives depend.” —SARAH BEGLEY



CHARTOON

Fun with portmanteaus



JOHN ATKINSON, WRONG HANDS

BIG IDEA

Bubble drone

This helium-filled concept, from Germany-based Festo's Bionic Learning Network, is designed to interact safely with humans while carrying small objects. Here's how it works. —Julie Shapiro

1

Cameras and indoor GPS allow the balloon to autonomously home in on targets—and avoid hitting humans.

2

An elastic gripper and rope winch allow it to reel in objects, much like how chameleons use their tongues to catch insects.

3

Eight propellers enable the drone to shift direction quickly, by rotating both forward and backward.



QUICK TAKE

Modern feminism should stop selling out

By Andi Zeisler

FOR DECADES, FEMINISTS AND FEMINISM were almost exclusively evoked by newspapers, magazines and punditry as an ideological punching bag. Not so today, when those terms are breathlessly deployed by the likes of *CoverGirl*, Taylor Swift and Facebook's Sheryl Sandberg. Feminism, for better and for worse, has become trendy.

This kind of marketplace feminism is welcome because its optics are considered a media-friendly improvement on past feminist movements—more cleavage, less anger. But it also pulls focus from systemic issues and places it on individuals and personalities. It's easy to see Sandberg, for instance, urging women to lean in, and forget that leaning in puts the onus on women themselves—rather than on the corporate systems and values that shortchange all workers regardless of gender. Or to nod

along with Taylor Swift (or Madeleine Albright) as she refers to that special place in hell for women who don't support other women, and assume that we've got the basic tenets of gender equality squared away.

But to make the world itself more feminist—safer, saner, more equitable, more sustainable—requires asking more of one another and ourselves than the market can answer. It involves asking difficult, complex and uncomfortable questions about what and whom we value. It requires confronting the reality that the world has not evolved nearly as much as we've been led to believe it has. And it needs us to admit that making us feel good about what we buy is not the same as making us feel purposeful about what we do.

Zeisler is a co-founder of Bitch Media and the author of We Were Feminists Once

BRIEF HISTORY GRAMMAR 'MISTAKES' MADE GOOD

Next time someone corrects one of your language errors, know this: In a few decades, your version might be the new gold standard. Here's proof, courtesy of the latest edition of *Garner's Modern English Usage*:

CONTACT

There was a time when using *contact* as a verb ("Contact me later") rather than as a noun ("Avoid contact with angry bees") had grammarians snapping their monocles. "But people like brevity," says author Bryan Garner, and "contact" is briefer than "get in touch with."

NAUSEOUS

In a traditional sense, saying you are nauseous implies you are capable of making others feel nauseated.

SELF-DEPRECATING

The oldest meaning of *deprecate* is to "pray for deliverance from," which makes being self-deprecating, as Garner puts it, "a virtual impossibility, except perhaps for those suffering from extreme neuroses." The traditional form used "deprecating," which means to belittle.

SPITTING IMAGE

The original form was *spit and image*, "from the notion of God's using spit and dust to form the clay to make Adam in his image," says Garner. But the one-word corruption is now 23 times more common.

—Katy Steinmetz

To celebrate Mother's Day, TIME asked influential moms to write open letters to their children



Ali Wentworth to Elliott and Harper

FIRST LET ME JUST SAY, I'm sorry about your names. But Stephanopoulos is such a grand, Greek last name. You wouldn't want to be Athena Feta Mount Olympus Stephanopoulos, would you? Elliott is my grandmother (your great-grandmother's family name), and Harper was a gorgeous word I dreamt. I woke up one morning and shouted, "Harper!" and that's what we named you.

Let me tell you, you are from a long line of very formidable, strong women. Your great-grandmother trekked across Mongolia. Your grandmother became the social secretary of the Reagan White House. And I, your mommy, have relentlessly pursued a career

I was told I could never succeed in. I have jumped out of a plane, appeared on late-night talk shows, sometimes only in pasties (I know it was embarrassing, but I was making a feminist point), and can make a mean cupcake. I am never swayed by the words *no, can't, never*.

You were born with determination, fierceness and the kind of inner strength that moves mountains. Don't ever let anyone tell you you can't. People say, "Carpe diem." But I say, don't seize only the day, seize the life—"Carpe vitam!"

Wentworth is a writer and comedian who is married to ABC News' George Stephanopoulos

Laila Ali to Sydney and Curtis

'I LOVE YOU WHEN YOU WIN, I LOVE YOU WHEN YOU LOSE. I LOVE YOU NO MATTER WHAT, BECAUSE YOU CAN'T MAKE MOMMY STOP LOVING YOU.'

Ali is a retired undefeated professional boxer

TECHNICALLY, MY DAY-to-day days of being a mom—you know, the breast-feeding, the diaper changing, the lunch-box filling, the kissing-and-making-it-better, the bedtime cuddling, the homework policing—are over. Not sure I aced it, but I got through it—and I loved it, and I miss it.

But the responsibility continues. Because if, as I always say, motherhood is the ultimate sisterhood, then we are responsible not only for the children we're handed at birth (or at adoption, or surrogacy), but for all the world's children.

This Mother's Day, let's start making moms and babies the priority they should be but far too often aren't. Let's fund maternal child-health programs



Heidi Murkoff to Emma and Wyatt

proven to lower maternal and infant mortality; provide access to contraception so women can safely space pregnancies; and support new parents through paid family leave, fair pay, a living wage, quality child care and universal pre-K—nurturing

our nurturers so they can better nurture our future.

Let's take our responsibility seriously—and let's help every mom give her baby the best.

Murkoff is the author of What to Expect When You're Expecting

Debbie Reynolds to Carrie and Todd



I kissed a lot of frogs, but I had a Prince and Princess Leia. In a way, even your father was a blessing. In the 1950s, Eddie Fisher and I were known as America's Sweethearts, though not everyone was thrilled about our romance. Frank Sinatra warned me not to marry Eddie, saying, "Singers will always break your heart." I didn't listen because I was in love—right up until Eddie left to marry one of our best friends, Elizabeth Taylor. But that's another story.

When you both were very young, we were together all the time. You went on the road when I did my theater and nightclub acts. Carrie sang, and Todd played his guitar. And we've managed to stay together in spite of my divorces, your divorces and many other bumps in the road.

So, my dearest Carrie and Todd, our life continues to be a terrific adventure. You make me proud on Mother's Day and every other day. I love you more than words can ever say. And I'm happy I didn't listen to Frank!

Reynolds is an actor and a film historian

I HAVE HAD THE PRIVILEGE of seeing some incredible things. Your dad and I have scaled mountains in Patagonia and flown high above the desert in a hot-air balloon (we crash-landed that one!).

We've also worked really, really hard to leave our mark on everything from the tiny details of our lives at home to city skylines. When you look out your bedroom windows, as I did before you when I was a little girl, I hope you see potential and possibility.

Arabella, when I started my company I thought of you. I considered the opportunities available to women in my generation, and I knew that I had a role to play in continuing to push the needle further.

Joseph, you are a negotiator already with a smile that's going to get you into trouble. I see the best qualities of your father in you,



Ivanka Trump to Arabella, Joseph and Theodore

in your even temperament, dogged persistence and tremendous warmth.

Theodore, your name was inspired by Theodore Roosevelt, the youngest President of the United States. As I think about my dreams for you, little one, I hope you'll fight for what you believe in and stand firm in the face of adversity.

There will be lots of

things I'll teach you in the years to come—some you'll remember, some you'll dismiss. But I hope that in my leading by example, you'll each make your own decisions and chart your own course. Take nothing for granted. Know that in life, the harder you work, the luckier you'll get.

Trump is a businesswoman and philanthropist

Britney Spears to Jayden and Preston

'God always comes to us in tiny whispers. I pray you always find his whisper and follow your inner voice as well.'

Spears is an award-winning pop singer



Stephanie Rawlings-Blake to Sophia

I love everything about you. I love that you want to wear jeans under a bridesmaid dress. I love that you are competitive yet kind. I love that you have friendships that will last a lifetime, and one day I hope you count me as one.

Your independence shines through everything. And even though I am biased, I believe you will be a leader. Your life is just getting started. I am so excited to see where you go and what you do.

I hope when you read this letter, you don't turn your nose up and think it's too sappy. I know I embarrass you all too frequently these days. But know it's because I am so proud you are my daughter.

Rawlings-Blake is the mayor of Baltimore



Why the Clintons don't fear the coming Armageddon with Donald Trump

By Joe Klein

ON THE NIGHT THAT DONALD TRUMP EFFECTIVELY WON THE Republican nomination for President, Hillary Clinton observed radio silence. She had lost Indiana to Bernie Sanders, a small embarrassment in a year of galling humiliations. Indiana was a stubborn reminder of her weaknesses after a series of powerful victories in the Northeast—the sort of victories that Bill Clinton never won in 1992 until the general election. By contrast, his New York primary victory in '92 over Jerry Brown was Pyrrhic, even though it pretty much clinched the nomination for him; he was battered by the tabloids, he seemed exhausted, his unfavorables were stratospheric.

He had larger problems than an email server: he had recently been found out as a Vietnam draft dodger and a womanizer. People called him Slick Willie. Within weeks, he would be in a deeper, darker hole than Hillary has experienced this year—he would be running third, behind George H.W. Bush and the independent Ross Perot. By June, only 13% of the public thought him trustworthy. He was toast.

This is old news, but it's living history for the Clintons. It is what keeps Hillary buoyant, even as the most glamorous Democratic constituencies—celebrities, idealistic college kids—have flocked to Bernie Sanders. More than any other politicians I've covered, the Clintons have a perfect sense of chronology. They know that politics moves more slowly than the daily media frenzy, that new story lines—comebacks, especially—are catnip to cable networks. They know that polls can change, that Trump will have his day, that the general election will be Armageddon. But they are confident she'll win.

BILL CLINTON HAD HELP in his 1992 comeback. Perot proved to be something of a loony: he dropped out of the race in July and then dropped back in for the debates that fall. Bush was uninspiring throughout. But Clinton also made his own luck. His choice of Al Gore as Vice President was unconventional: Gore seemed a Clinton clone, young and moderate and Southern, rather than the usual ticket balancer—and his campaign team's sense of tactics was refreshing. When Clinton and Gore took off on a celebratory bus tour through America right after the Democratic convention, the election was all but over. (Clinton's domination in the fall debates sealed the deal.)

In some ways, Hillary faces an easier task. Donald Trump is an implausible President of the United States. But she has a problem that Bill never had. He swept to the presidency on a wave of pure energy and enthusiasm—this was something new, the baby boomers were taking over! Hillary is the George H.W. Bush of this campaign, selling stability—which may prove

THE CHOICE FOR VEEP



The Clinton campaign has said that there will be women on the short list. Among the possibilities: Warren, former **Arizona Governor Janet Napolitano** and Minnesota Senator Amy Klobuchar.



Among the men who are likely to be considered are Ohio Senator Sherrod Brown, a populist uniter, and **Virginia Senator Tim Kaine**.

to be a marketable asset, given the craziness on the Republican side—but momentum feeds on excitement. Core polling perceptions like “trustworthiness” can turn, but they need some impetus.

Her vice-presidential choice will be important. A traditional pick would be someone young and Latino and male, but Hillary's equivalent of an Al Gore would be ... Elizabeth Warren. Another woman, but an outsider; a candidate who could rally Bernie's legions of new voters, and who would be an excellent attack dog (a crucial vice-presidential function). I know, I know: the Clinton camp mistrusts Warren. She'd be a loose cannon, a risk. Her presence on the ticket might limit Hillary's attempts to woo moderate Republicans and foreign policy hawks, which raises another possibility: Why not pick a moderate Republican woman—Condoleezza Rice, South Carolina Governor Nikki Haley—to stem the barbarian tide? That would be unthinkable new.

INEVITABLY, the vice-presidential selection will take a backseat in the general election. The presidency is won in discrete moments, as the public gauges the humanity of the candidates. Donald Trump is more a brand than a person; given the spray tan and egregious comb-over, he looks more like a panjandrum in *The Hunger Games* than a regular guy. How many spontaneous, empathetic human interactions has he had with individual voters? None that I can remember. He is all facade.

There is a basic rule of politics in the television age: warm always beats cold (with the exception of Richard Nixon). Hillary Clinton's ultimate trump card will be not her gender but her relative humanity—an ironic twist given her public awkwardness. Her decision to sit down with West Virginia coal miners and apologize for her harsh, but realistic, prediction that they'll be losing their jobs is the sort of thing that would be unimaginable for Trump. In the amped intimacy of a presidential campaign, such moments matter.

THE RACHEL MADDOW SHOW



**"ARGUABLY
THE SMARTEST
PERSON
ON TV"**

-VANITY FAIR



**"THE CENTER OF
ALL THINGS
POLITICAL"**

-WASHINGTON POST



**"WE'D BE LOST
WITHOUT HER"**

-HUFFINGTON POST



MSNBC
WEEKNIGHTS 9^{PM} ET







WHAT
YOU
NEED TO
KNOW
ABOUT

Z

I

K

A

*This magnified
photograph shows
an Aedes aegypti
mosquito—the
species capable of
transmitting Zika*

PHOTOGRAPH
BY JAMIE CHUNG
FOR TIME

+

HOW TO BEAT
THE VIRUS—
AND THE
MOSQUITOES
THAT CARRY IT

BY
ALEXANDRA
SIFFERLIN

A next-generation threat

MOST OF US PREFER TO AVOID MOSQUITOES—BUT Nikos Vasilakis and Shannan Rossi are different. The two married scientists at the University of Texas Medical Branch in Galveston have turned their tidy yellow house on America's southern doorstep into a giant mosquito trap. They've hung a small vacuum-like fan near their front door, sucking in the bugs and depositing them into a mesh container. They've also scattered cups of standing water throughout the grass—makeshift maternity wards for female mosquitoes. And those insects and eggs will be used by the scientists as part of their research into a mosquito-borne virus with a catchy name that few experts thought they'd ever need to worry about: Zika. "For us it's great," says Vasilakis. "The more we know about mosquitoes, the more we are astounded."

First discovered in Uganda's Zika forest in 1947, the virus was long thought to be relatively benign, especially compared with deadly mosquito-borne diseases like malaria. But since its invasion in Brazil last year, the Zika virus has torn through Latin America, likely infecting millions. It certainly has caused more than 1,000 confirmed cases of the birth defect microcephaly. Zika also appears to be linked to neurological and autoimmune disorders like the paralyzing Guillain-Barré syndrome, and experts recently determined that it can also be transmitted through sex—a first for a mosquito-borne disease. Some scientists suspect the virus has mutated and that's why it can now cause neurological problems, while others say these tragic side effects may have gone unnoticed for years. "We wish we had more answers," says the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention director, Dr. Tom Frieden. "Zika is a very challenging virus to fight, and the response is enormously complex."

So far more than 400 Americans have contracted the virus while overseas, but with an estimated 40 million Americans traveling to Zika-affected countries each year—500,000 of them likely pregnant women—Zika will almost certainly spread locally within the mainland U.S. this summer. Puerto Rico has already reported more than 700 confirmed cases, including 89 pregnant women, and one person has died from the disease. That's likely just the beginning. Mosquito-borne diseases like dengue

are common in the tropics, and U.S. health officials estimate that an astonishing 20% of Puerto Rico's population will eventually contract Zika. Cases of microcephaly could appear as infected women give birth. It doesn't help that Puerto Rico is struggling with a debt crisis even as it tries to tackle Zika. "It's extremely scary," says Brenda Rivera-García, the Puerto Rico department of health's state epidemiologist. "We are trying to cocoon pregnant women and protect them."

The rest of the U.S. needs to prepare for Zika, but right now political infighting is getting in the way. Though the White House asked in February for \$1.9 billion in emergency funding to battle Zika, Congress has yet to act—a position that has frustrated lawmakers from states on the southern border. "My advice to my colleagues is we're going to deal with this, and I hope we deal with it at the front end," Florida Senator Marco Rubio said during a Senate floor speech on April 28. "You're going to have to explain to people why it is that we sat around for weeks and did nothing on something of this magnitude."

Zika's spread is a reminder, particularly in a globalized world, that modern borders offer far less protection than they once did. Surveillance of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito that chiefly carries Zika eroded because of declines in funding and public interest, which leaves state and federal officials with an incomplete picture of where the disease may turn next.

Few worried about that when mosquito-borne diseases seemed confined to poor, tropical countries. But the combination of climate change and mass air travel between nations is shattering that presumption. "We are cohabiters on this planet with the mosquitoes," says Vasilakis. "I would like to see a little more awareness of what is around us." When it comes to mosquitoes and Zika, what we don't know will hurt us.

Zika's primary threat is to pregnant women, because of the spike in a severe birth defect



VICTOR J. BLUE-REDAUX



Doctors think microcephaly is the tip of the iceberg when it comes to health complications associated with Zika infection

WHY IS THERE NO TREATMENT FOR ZIKA?

There are no approved drugs or vaccines for Zika, mainly because scientists long assumed the virus was so benign that it wasn't worth the resources required to investigate treatment. Zika has not been widely examined, and while some early research noted that the virus could infect brain cells, the connection between Zika and microcephaly—a severe neurological birth defect—is relatively new. Even now, many people who get infected will never know it, and if they start showing signs of infection, such as a rash, red eyes, fever or joint pain, doctors have little to offer other than advice to stay hydrated or take Tylenol as needed.

Vaccine development is under way at the National Institutes of Health (NIH). Scientists are tweaking a vaccine that was initially developed for the West Nile virus, and they expect to launch a safety trial for it in September. “The need for a drug is less compelling than the need for a vaccine,” says Dr. Anthony Fauci, director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases at the NIH. “Since Zika is an infection that in most people is usually gone within a few days, it may be tough to have a major impact with a drug as opposed to prevention, with a vaccine.”

HOW CAN I FIND OUT IF I HAVE IT?

Right now there are no commercial diagnostic tests for Zika, so unless you're pregnant or are a traveler with symptoms, your doctor may not test you. That's because of the high volume of blood samples already waiting to be tested, which right now can be done only by state and federal health authorities. Getting results can take weeks, and tests for people who have traveled to Zika-affected areas but do not have symptoms will likely be considered low priority.

An exception is pregnant women who have traveled to one of the 44 countries where Zika has spread—all of them should be tested, according to the CDC. For each test, a doctor will send a sample to a state or federal lab. There's also a test that looks for antibodies in blood that show whether a person's immune system has ever fought the virus, but it's imperfect; it can mistake Zika for similar viruses like dengue and chikungunya.

WHO IS MOST AT RISK?

Pregnant women who live in or have traveled to Zika-infested regions are vulnerable to the most serious complications from the virus: birth defects. Zika can also be transmitted through sex, though, which spreads the risk of infection to the bedroom.

People living in Southern states and Hawaii—where the climate, geography and the presence of *A. aegypti* mosquitoes make eventual local transmission likely—are not currently at high risk of getting the virus in their home states, according to the CDC. “The one exception is that if their partner has been traveling to an area of Zika transmission, there is a risk of sexual transmission,” says Margaret Honein, chief of the CDC's Birth Defects branch. Over time that risk may be enough to encourage U.S. women of childbearing age to consider using birth control.

Access to effective birth control is of particular concern in Puerto Rico, where about two-thirds of all pregnancies are unplanned. “I am extremely concerned about sexual transmission,” says Rivera-García, of the Puerto Rico department of health. “If pregnancy is not in your plans, then make sure you use an effective method to reduce your risk of an unintended pregnancy.”

IF I'M PREGNANT AND I GET ZIKA, WHAT SHOULD I DO?

Pregnant women with Zika should get more frequent ultrasounds, which is the only reliable way to detect microcephaly before a baby is born. The birth defect often cannot be identified until the second trimester, which means that for now, many couples will have to make decisions about their pregnancy with incomplete information.

"The question of 'Should I consider an abortion because of the potential effects on a baby from a variety of exposures' is not new, but I think this outbreak is reraising it," says Dr. Richard Beigi, chief medical officer at Magee-Womens Hospital of the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center. Babies with microcephaly can cost up to \$2 million to raise in the first few years of life—though many may not live that long.

"Abortion is a legal medical procedure in the U.S., and in the context of Zika, couples need to make complex, highly personal decisions about their pregnancies," says Dr. Denise Jamieson, chief of the CDC's Women's Health and Fertility Branch.

IF I'M NOT PREGNANT, WHY SHOULD I CARE?

With 40 million Americans traveling to Zika-affected countries every year, it's only a matter of time before some local transmission of the virus occurs, say infectious-disease experts. It's most likely to happen when an infected traveler returns to the U.S. and is bitten by a local mosquito that's capable of spreading disease. It's essentially every person's responsibility, then, to make it harder for mosquitoes to spread the virus.

"We want people to

take action to get rid of the mosquito-breeding sites on their property to protect pregnant women as well as themselves," says Dr. Lyle Petersen, director of the CDC's division of vector-borne diseases. That means dumping standing water, where mosquitoes lay their eggs, putting in screens if you don't already have them and running an air conditioner. Mosquitoes hate the cold.

Both men and women have something else to grapple with: Zika appears to cause other brain and autoimmune problems, including Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS), a disorder in which the immune system attacks nerves, leading to weakness and temporary paralysis. "It's a

small percentage of people who would get that, but it's still a risk," says Petersen. At least 13 countries have reported an increase in GBS diagnoses during the current outbreak, and a person in Puerto Rico recently died after the virus triggered a bleeding disorder that ultimately killed him.

What's clear is that there is a lot that doctors still don't know. "If my daughter had gotten Zika two years ago and she wanted to get pregnant, I would say, 'Don't worry,'" says Dr. Beth Bell, director of the CDC's National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases. "But we don't know how long that immunity lasts. Is it lifelong? Is it five years? We don't have an answer."



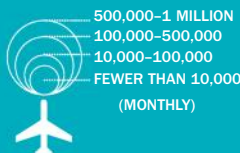
Encouraging people to take action to prevent mosquito bites can be a challenge for health officials

BATTLE LINES

As warmer weather arrives in the U.S., so does the threat that the Zika virus could grab a foothold stateside via travelers from heavily infected areas in South America and the Caribbean*

KEY TO CIRCLES

Arrivals to the U.S. from countries on the CDC Zika travel advisory



Potential *A. aegypti* abundance in July



SOURCES: CDC; NATIONAL CENTER FOR ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH; UNIVERSITY CORPORATION FOR ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

GEOGRAPHIC RANGE OF THE CARRIERS

A. aegypti

Considered the most common carrier of Zika worldwide

Both

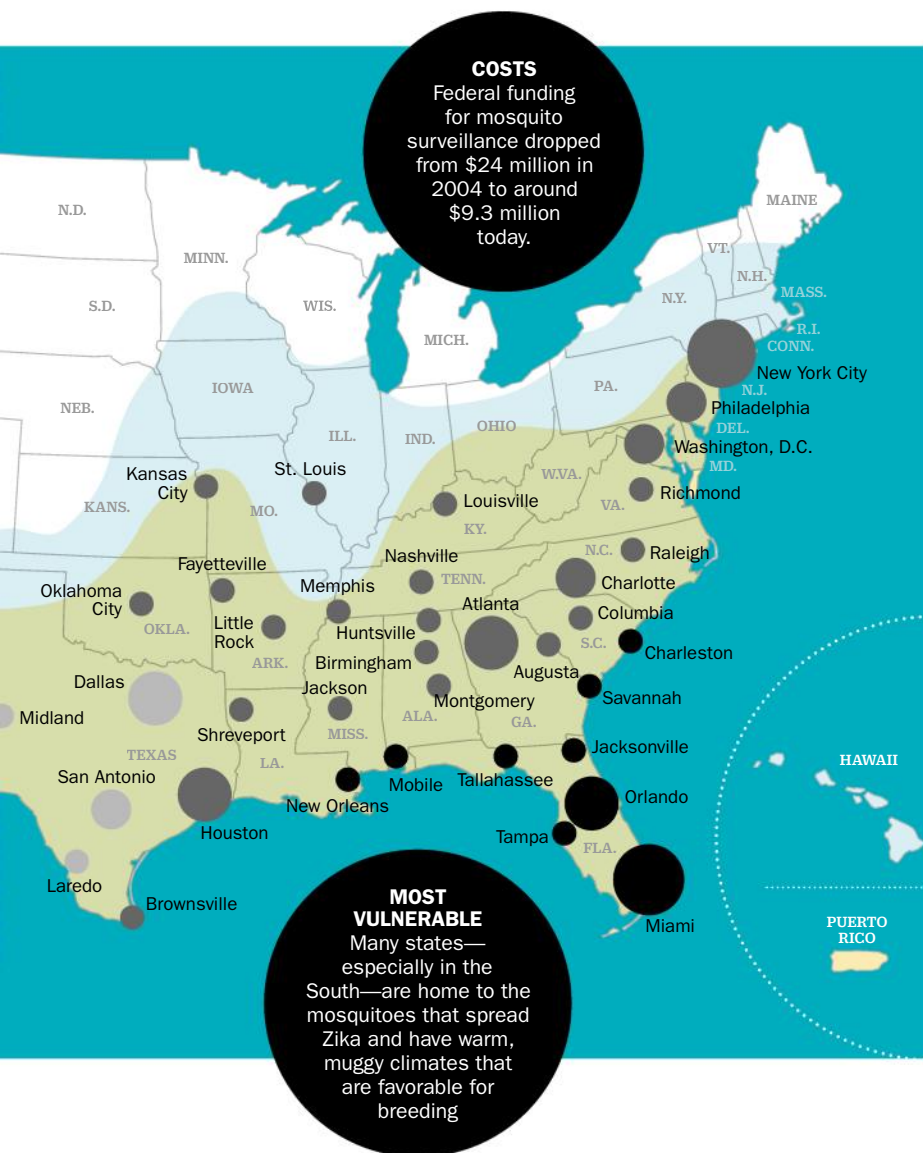
A. albopictus

It hasn't been proved yet, but it may be able to spread Zika too



*PARTS UNKNOWN

Surveillance of the mosquitoes that spread Zika is incomplete and based on officials' best estimates of where the mosquitoes live



Disparities in mosquito control leave some counties more vulnerable than others

CAN THE GOVERNMENT DO MORE TO PROTECT ME?

It depends on where you live. The CDC has activated its Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to a Level 1 response for Zika, something that's happened only three other times: during Hurricane Katrina, the H1N1 flu outbreak and the Ebola crisis. In the EOC in Atlanta, scientists monitor cases of the virus, work on better diagnostics and run studies of pregnant women with Zika. Some progress has been made. The agency has sent better testing tools to state laboratories and recently concluded that the link between Zika and microcephaly—which had previously been suspected but not proved—is definite.

But the government's ability to conduct mosquito control is limited. While some cities or regions have funding for robust programs equipped with pesticide-spraying helicopters, others do not. "Some places, like Houston, have a very sophisticated operation," says the CDC's Petersen. "Other places may have the guy running the garbage truck doing mosquito control." New York City, for example, targets a type of mosquito that spreads West Nile virus but not the kind that spreads Zika. Though the city doesn't have *A. aegypti* mosquitoes right now, it does have *A. albopictus*, which may also be able to spread the disease. The city is investing \$21 million over three years to modify its mosquito control and test travelers for Zika. Other states, like North Carolina, have eliminated mosquito-control programs in recent years and are now in the position of having to start from scratch, which they are doing with proposed funding. "There used to be funding for localities to do mosquito control that is no longer available," Dr. Megan Davies, state epidemiologist at the North Carolina department of health and human services, said in a Zika presentation in Raleigh. Your protection, then, varies greatly based on geography.

WHAT SHOULD I DO TO PROTECT MYSELF?

Cover up and use bug spray, for starters. Preventing mosquito bites is the best way to prevent Zika, and while that may seem obvious, it can take some work. If you're in an area with disease-spreading mosquitoes, wear long-sleeved shirts and pants no matter how warm it is—mosquitoes are more infectious when the mercury rises. Then, according to the CDC, use insect repellents that contain one of the following ingredients: DEET (20% to 30% concentration is best, according to the CDC), picaridin, oil-of-lemon eucalyptus, para-menthane-diol or IR3535.

You should also make sure windows have screens and the air conditioner is on if you're home during the day; the mosquitoes that spread Zika are day biters. And since a mosquito needs only a tiny bottle-cap-size pool of water to lay as many as 200 eggs, you should remove any standing water around your home and clean any vessels you find. Because even after the water source has dried out, the eggs can remain dormant and survive for months, sometimes even up to a year, on the inside of a container.

WHAT DO WE STILL NOT KNOW ABOUT ZIKA?

A lot more than we do know, that's for certain. Doctors still don't understand why some pregnant women infected with Zika give birth to babies with microcephaly while others do not. They also don't know at which point during pregnancy the risk of infection is greatest and how likely it is for babies born with the disease to survive longer than a year. And while Zika definitely causes microcephaly, how the virus halts brain development remains unclear. Also unknown is what other brain problems the virus may cause. This is probably just the tip of the iceberg. The uncertainty is another cause of anxiety. "These are the kinds of things that we typically use to counsel women about infectious diseases in pregnancy and how it may affect them," says the ob-gyn Beigi. "We have a scary outbreak, and we just don't have that data." Some of these questions may never yield a satisfying answer. "I think there is a significant likelihood we may not know why," says the CDC's Honein.



The connection between Zika and microcephaly is proven, but experts suspect the virus can affect brain development in other ways

SO SHOULD COUPLES WAIT TO TRY TO GET PREGNANT?

Some countries are recommending women put off getting pregnant: El Salvador has told women to wait two years, and some health officials in Puerto Rico have said to wait for the time being. The CDC has issued no such advisory. "I think everyone would agree that this is a decision for the woman and her partner to make with their doctor and not for government officials," says CDC director Frieden.

"It's difficult because a lot of patients are older, and they don't have time to burn," says Dr. Jamie Grifo, program director of the NYU Langone Fertility Center. "Right now the risk in the United States is low. Everybody's antennas are up, and we are trying to do everything we can to reduce the chance of a problem. No one can control this completely. If insects in the U.S. start getting this virus, there's going to be a lot of anxiety. Don't panic, but take measures to reduce your risk of exposure."



Some athletes are concerned about traveling to the Zika hotbed

AND WHAT ABOUT THE OLYMPICS IN RIO?

The 2016 Summer Olympics and Paralympics are set to take place in Brazil, which has reported over 1,000 cases of microcephaly. Nearly 800,000 international visitors, including 15,000 athletes from over 200 countries, are expected to attend. This is worrisome to health officials—and some athletes. Hope Solo, a star goalie for the U.S. women's soccer team, has expressed misgivings about attending the Games. She has said: "I do want to start a family and I don't want to be worried."

Olympic organizers are recommending that athletes do what they can to avoid mosquito bites. "In the case of Zika, we need to inspect the venues every single day, especially for stagnant water," says Mario Andrada, spokesman for the Rio 2016 committee. South Korea, for its part, recently announced that its athletes will wear uniforms with mosquito-repellent chemicals.

So should we just kill them all?

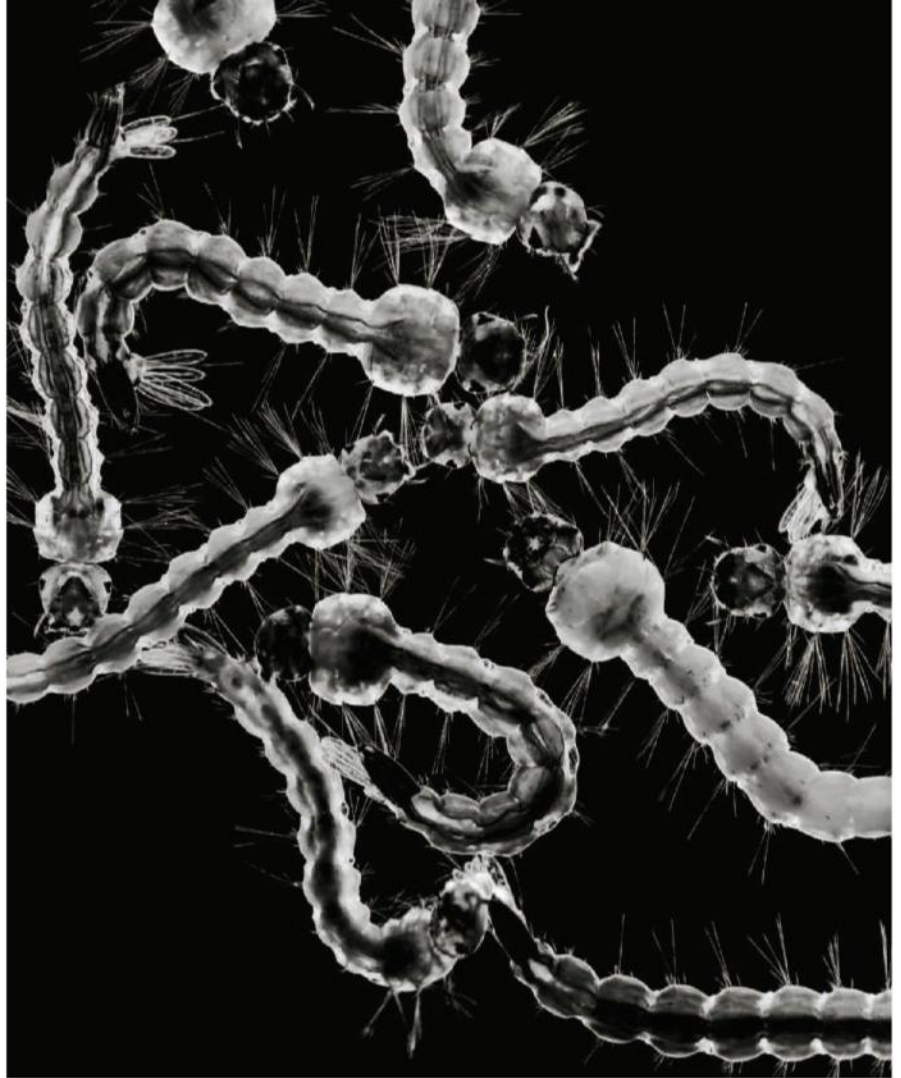
BY ARYN BAKER

WHEN A MOSQUITO LANDS ON A PATCH of exposed skin and unsheathes a needle-like proboscis to pierce a blood vessel, she—and it is always a she—is not just sucking up a blood meal. She’s also leaving something behind with her saliva. In some cases, it’s a harmless anticoagulant that keeps the blood flowing and causes nothing more than an itchy welt.

But in many parts of the world, different species of the mosquito carry serious and sometimes deadly diseases. Beyond the Zika virus, carried by the *Aedes aegypti*, there is malaria, borne by the *Anopheles* genus of mosquito. There are mosquitoes on every continent save Antarctica that carry dengue and others that bear West Nile virus, Japanese encephalitis and a host of other diseases. Hundreds of millions of people will be infected by mosquitoes this year, and more than a million will die. “The mosquito is the most efficient transmitter of disease in the animal kingdom,” says Grayson Brown, director of the University of Kentucky’s Public Health Entomology Laboratory. “They are responsible for more deaths than any other form of insect”—or any other animal, period.

After years of progress, it’s a war we’re beginning to lose. The effectiveness of the insecticides and other tools that once stopped mosquitoes is dwindling, with experts estimating that insecticide-treated bed nets—long the gold standard of mosquito control in hard-hit developing countries—could lose much of their effectiveness by 2020. At the same time, urbanization and climate change are allowing the insects to expand their range—including to developed countries like the U.S.

The good news is that scientists are developing next-generation technologies that enable them to hijack mosquitoes’ genetic code and reproductive systems. Some stop mosquitoes from transmitting disease; others radically



Magnified image of *Aedes aegypti* mosquito larvae

reduce populations without pesticides that come with environmental side effects. The gene-editing technique known as CRISPR-Cas9, which can do both, could potentially be used to render certain disease-carrying species extinct.

The notion of tampering with the genes of an entire species inevitably worries bioethicists, but many experts believe that mosquito-borne diseases are so dangerous that we have no choice but to try—at least in the most vulnerable countries with the least effective control systems. New drugs and insecticides can take up to 10 years and hundreds of millions of dollars to develop, and in the meantime, millions of people will die. “We don’t have that kind of time,” says Dr. Richard Kamwi, Namibia’s former Health Minister who now coordinates public-health efforts to eliminate malaria across southern Africa. “A malaria vaccine has been 10 years down the line for the past 25 years. We need something now, before

the tools we do have stop working.”

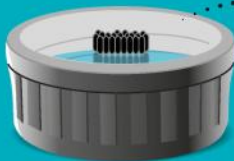
New genetic controls, Kamwi argues, have to be part of the solution—and by that he means eradication. “The mosquito vectors must be eliminated to eliminate the parasites,” he says. “I want to call on all the researchers and say that where they have been walking, they must start running. Where they have been jogging, they must start sprinting.”

IN ROOMS ARTIFICIALLY HEATED and humidified to resemble the mosquito-friendly tropics, researchers in the entomology laboratory at Imperial College London are trying to carve an epitaph for disease-carrying mosquitoes. Chryssa Taxiarchi, a 25-year-old Ph.D. candidate, plucks a handful of mosquito larvae out of a plastic water-filled tray and places them in a petri dish. They are *Anopheles gambiae*, the species responsible for nearly 90% of malaria cases in the world. Under a microscope, the wriggling, millimeter-long larvae glow red, proof that painstaking years-long experimentation with injecting mosquito embryos with specially designed DNA is starting to work.

THE *Aedes Aegypti* MOSQUITO LIFE CYCLE

Only the females bite humans—the blood meal is necessary to lay hundreds of eggs

BOTTLE
CAP
ACTUAL
SIZE



EGGS

Females can lay eggs in containers of water as small as a bottle cap. They can hatch in under two days or stay dormant for up to a year.



LARVA

When the water level rises to cover the eggs, larvae emerge and shed their skin four times.



PUPA

Often called tumblers, these pre-mosquitoes take two to three days to develop into adults.



ADULT

Only adult females bite people. They fly only a few blocks during their lifespan, which is about two weeks.

These mosquitoes, when adult, will produce only male offspring—and since only female mosquitoes bite, Imperial College researchers hope that they can essentially instill evolutionary femicide into the insects' DNA. When released into the wild, these mosquitoes (or their descendants) will seek out mates and breed more male mosquitoes until there are no females left in the area to lay eggs. "It is edgy science," says researcher Sara Rosas Martins as she collects mosquito eggs from mesh-covered cages. "If it works, it will have a major impact."

Austin Burt, a professor of evolutionary genetics at Imperial College and the developer of the technology, didn't set out to commit mosquito genocide. "Our target is malaria, not mosquitoes," he says. "Mosquitoes are a means to an end." But once unleashed, Burt's mosquitoes have no kill switch. They will carry out their mission until there are no females left. To some experts, it's a small sacrifice. But others worry about the implications of leaving a biological niche empty.

That concern is part of what drove Anthony James, a molecular biologist at the University of California, Irvine, to take a different tack. He's working to make mosquitoes incapable of carrying malaria and, eventually, other pathogens like Zika. This technique leaves the mosquitoes in place while disarming them. "Nobody likes mosquitoes, but you can live with them if they are not giving you disease," he says. "Better to fix the ones you have than deal with whoever comes along next."

Like Burt, James is using gene drive, a process of genetic manipulation that en-

sures that a selected trait will be passed on to nearly all offspring, not just half, as happens in most cases of natural inheritance. Think of it as a postal service for genes, in which a packet of instructions—the new DNA—is delivered to a specific address on the genome that tells the mosquito to destroy the malaria parasite and to forward those directions to descendants.

But malaria is likely as old as the human population that hosts it, and just as it has evolved resistance to every new drug used against it, some think the parasite could find a way around this genetic tinkering. "Mosquitoes are full of surprises," says Dan Strickman, senior program officer for vector control at the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. The foundation has supported James' research and has also invested \$40 million in Burt's work on mosquito eradication.

EVOLUTION TAKES TIME, though, and like the smallpox virus, which was finally eradicated in 1980, the malaria parasites that infect humans need hosts to survive. If no humans are getting sick—and no mosquitoes are spreading the parasite—malaria could die out like smallpox.

Both Burt and James believe that their genetically modified (GM) mosquitoes could be ready much more quickly than drugs or vaccines, which have long been the tools of choice for health groups. But the phase trials needed to test the technology in the field will still take time—and that's assuming they can overcome a deep public skepticism in much of the world toward GM animals. It took GM salmon 20 years to pass regulations in the U.S.,

and it still hasn't reached the market. "Is it right for us to intentionally eliminate an entire species?" asks bioethicist and Stanford law professor Henry Greely. "In the U.S., we have the Endangered Species Act, which tells us not to do that."

Even in Brazil, where Zika has infected at least 1.5 million people, there is discomfort with a promising GM-mosquito technology. A pilot program run by the U.K.-based biotechnology company Oxitec floods an area with male mosquitoes genetically engineered to pass a fatal gene to its offspring. Those males mate with wild females, precipitating a population crash when the offspring die before maturity. In the southeastern Brazilian city of Piracicaba, Oxitec has released more than 44 million males since April 2015, reducing the population of wild *A. aegypti* larvae by 82%.

But that progress is in danger. In January, local news organizations and anti-GM activists posited a false correlation between Oxitec's mosquito releases and the Zika outbreaks. As a result, Brazilian authorities are delaying the planned scale-up of a program that could help quell the spread of Zika and diseases like dengue, which infected 1.6 million Brazilians last year. A Change.org petition signed by more than 160,000 people has delayed a similar Oxitec trial in the Florida Keys despite fears about Zika. "We are very concerned that we don't really know what will happen if you put a genetically modified mosquito into our local environment," says environmental activist and Florida Keys resident Michael Welber.

For all the angst, the Oxitec intervention is much less permanent



FEEDING

The female mosquito bites a person already infected with the Zika virus, which remains circulating in humans for about a week.



VIRUS TRANSFER

The female takes up the virus with the blood meal in its gut, and the virus migrates to its salivary glands.



MORE FEEDING

The mosquito bites a healthy human, passing on the virus, then looks for others to bite.



SPREAD

For each blood meal, *A. aegypti* mosquitoes typically bite four or five people. And they take three to four blood meals in their brief lives.

SOURCES: CDC; AMERICAN MOSQUITO CONTROL ASSOCIATION

FRIGHTFUL FLYERS

Mosquitoes are considered the deadliest creatures in the world to humans, partly because of the vast array of diseases they can spread. In an interconnected world, these illnesses infect mosquitoes and humans at alarming rates. Here are four of the deadliest:

MALARIA

Characterized by high fevers and flulike symptoms, malaria still infects 214 million people per year and kills nearly half a million. It is caused by a parasite that infects mosquitoes, which then spread it to humans.

DENGUE FEVER

Half the world's population is at risk for dengue, which can cause severe nausea, pain, headaches, rashes, bleeding and even death. Health authorities estimate that at least 80% of the population of Puerto Rico has been infected.

CHIKUNGUNYA

Debilitating joint pain caused by the infection can last for months. It was found in the Americas for the first time in 2013. In the continental U.S., most of the cases were imported by travelers, though there was some local transmission as well.

WEST NILE VIRUS

The virus can cause inflammation of the brain and spinal cord, and outbreaks have been occurring in the U.S. every summer since 1999. Severe reactions are rare but can lead to death.

than Burt's or James' technology. While the program uses mosquitoes that are genetically modified to pass on a killer gene, it is not a trait that can be passed on through subsequent generations, since the offspring die before they can mate. Instead, the mosquitoes have to be released by the tens of thousands on a weekly or twice-weekly basis to ensure that enough modified males mate with wild females. For a city, that costs \$7 a person per year, on average—doable for a middle-income nation like Brazil but out of reach for the extremely poor African nations where the bulk of deaths from mosquito-borne disease occur. By contrast, Burt estimates that he would need to release a one-off “bucket or two” of GM mosquitoes—about 400—per small village to create an enduring effect. That's why the Gates Foundation is pursuing gene-drive tech instead of the simpler, and potentially less controversial, Oxitec solution.

The specter of unintended consequences inevitably haunts every discussion about using GM mosquitoes or even eliminating certain species. “There is a potential that we are in trouble if all mosquitoes are gone,” says Cameron Webb, a medical entomologist at the University of Sydney in Australia. Mosquitoes are an abundant snack for many kinds of birds, bats, fish and frogs, and they may also play an important role as pollinators for some plants. Still, he says, the selective elimination of a species like the Zika-carrying *A. aegypti* is not likely to do much harm, especially since it is largely an urban-dwelling creature. “It's probably not a very useful food source for whatever animals may be chasing

insects around our cities,” says Webb. “If you were to eradicate *A. aegypti*, the ecological consequences are probably going to be quite low, and I think that is a fair trade-off given the incredible reduction in mosquito-borne diseases.”

Eliminating malaria-carrying mosquitoes, on the other hand, might prove more difficult. There are more than 24 species of *Anopheles* mosquitoes that carry the parasite, and their elimination could have a larger ecological impact. How should that impact be weighed against the health benefits? “If you are confident that you can save 1,000 humans, and it will decimate two species of bats and cause great harm to a particular flowering plant, do you go ahead?” asks bioethicist Greely. “What if it saves 1 million lives?”

Environmental consequences aside, the reality is that it would be hard for any technology to reach every corner of the world where mosquitoes exist. As much as James would love to see a mosquito-free planet, he doubts we will ever get that far. “I just don't think there are enough resources, enough will, to do this,” he says. “There will always be small, isolated pockets of mosquitoes that will persist.”

Which is why, says the University of Kentucky's Brown, we can't afford to let up on the workaday methods that may not offer the promise of total extermination but can still save lives—including clearing mosquito habitats, spraying walls and using bed nets. Gene editing shows promise, but so did insecticides like DDT when they were introduced—and mosquitoes are still here. —With reporting by TARA JOHN/LONDON and ALEXANDRA SIFFERLIN/PIRACICABA, BRAZIL

World

The Last Nazi Trials

Most of her family perished at Auschwitz. More than 70 years later, the prosecution of a 94-year-old former SS guard renews questions about how to assign blame for the Holocaust

By Eliza Gray/Detmold

ON A COLD, GRAY MORNING IN FEBRUARY, Irene Weiss waited patiently in the courtroom in Detmold, a small city in northern Germany. She had come a long way from her home in Virginia to testify in the trial of Reinhold Hanning, a former SS guard. The trial was off to a late start because Hanning, 94, was waiting for a wheelchair to take him into court. Because of his health and age, the trial was restricted to only two hours of court time, two days per week. Every delay meant the 85-year-old Weiss might have to stay in Germany longer than she had planned. And she had already been waiting for this moment for a very long time.

Finally, Hanning was wheeled through the entrance in a jacket, glasses and a canary yellow sweater, his chin pressed down into his chest to avoid looking into the cameras wielded by dozens of journalists in the room. It was difficult to imagine that the frail old man had once been a young guard at Auschwitz. Hanning had been charged with being an accessory to murder in the deaths of 170,000 people killed at the death camp while he served there from January 1943 to June 1944. Weiss, who was a 13-year-old Jewish prisoner at Auschwitz during that period, and whose family was killed at the camp, was one of several witnesses

testifying in the case brought by a city prosecutor in northern Germany.

Weiss doesn't remember Hanning personally. None of the camp survivors who have testified at the trial do. But to the court at Detmold, that didn't matter. They were there to paint a picture of what it was like at Auschwitz, and what role Hanning would have played as one of the thousands of SS personnel who served there. Thanks to a new legal strategy meant to hold even low-ranking ex-Nazis broadly responsible for the Holocaust, it's become easier to prosecute cases against aging defendants—even without evidence of what specific acts individuals like Hanning may have committed more than 70 years ago.

Not everyone is comfortable with the idea of prosecuting the very elderly. But some experts believe these trials have a moral purpose that goes beyond black-and-white legal responsibility. "The optics are not brilliant, obviously," says Lawrence Douglas, a legal scholar at Amherst College who has studied Nazi crimes. But these new trials are considered symbolically important, a way to show that a German legal system that struggled for decades to hold ex-Nazis accountable can finally bring them to justice. As Douglas puts it, "It is better late than never."





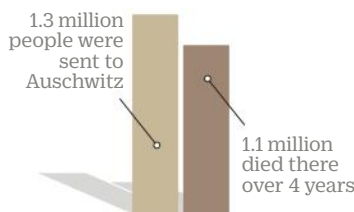
Weiss holds a colorized photograph showing her young brothers (foreground, left) and mother at Auschwitz, taken in 1944 shortly before they were sent to the gas chambers

AFTER THE ALLIES tried top-ranking members of the Third Reich in a series of 13 military tribunals at Nuremberg from 1945 to 1949, a newly partitioned Germany took over prosecution of the remaining Nazi criminals. While communist East Germany's trials were highly ideological—politics often trumped justice—democratic West Germany struggled as well. Allied attempts at “denazification” had largely failed—as of 1945, historians estimate, as many as 8 million people, about 10% of the total German population, were former members of the Nazi Party, which meant the judiciary was filled with judges with Nazi connections. Rather than use a 1954 law specifically tailored to genocide, the West German justice system decided to pursue these crimes under the German penal code, effectively treating deaths in the Holocaust like any other murder. That meant prosecutors had to prove that defendants were personally guilty of killings—a high bar because of the bureaucracy of the death camps. “That was probably a cardinal mistake,” says historian Edith Raim, an expert on West German prosecutions of Nazis.

The German government did keep investigating crimes through a central office established in 1958 in Ludwigsburg, in southwest Germany. Their work led to the most infamous series of Nazi prosecutions: trials in Frankfurt from 1963 to 1965 of 22 second- and third-tier Auschwitz personnel. Many defendants argued successfully that they had only been following orders, so that even soldiers who had shot and killed prisoners could be convicted only on lesser charges. In the end, only the worst sadists were convicted of murder. Of the 17 found guilty of a charge, just six were sentenced to life in prison, while the others received sentences ranging from three to 14 years.

Little changed in the years that followed. While perhaps 1,000 camp personnel faced trials in other countries, a now united Germany has convicted fewer than 50 of the estimated 6,000 to 7,000 SS personnel who served at Auschwitz and survived the war, according to German historian Andreas Eichmüller. So in the early 2000s, in an effort to increase the conviction rate, prosecutors at Ludwigsburg turned to a strategy suggested in the 1960s by Fritz Bauer, the attorney

Auschwitz was the largest Nazi concentration camp



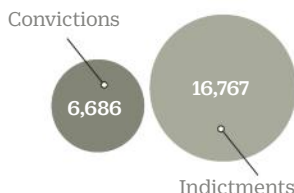
The Nazi Party had an estimated 8 million members in 1945

That was 10% of the German population. The SS, numbering more than

700,000

was deemed a criminal organization at the Nuremberg trials

The Germans have been trying Nazis since 1945



Note: These figures include only German trials: West Germany post-World War II and unified Germany post-1989

general of the German state of Hesse, who had been involved in the Frankfurt trials. Bauer, who had himself been imprisoned as a Jew in a concentration camp, argued that anyone who served at Auschwitz should be held responsible because they had been part of a killing machine.

The strategy succeeded for the first time in 2011 with the conviction of John Demjanjuk, a Ukrainian guard at the Sobibor death camp. “With the Demjanjuk case, they finally created a prosecutorial approach that got the logic of genocide down: if you were working in a factory of death, that made you an accessory to murder because your job was to facilitate the killing of human beings,” says Douglas, the Amherst historian. “That’s an incredible legal breakthrough.”

After Demjanjuk, the Ludwigsburg investigators broadened their search for Nazis who had served at any of the six death camps or with the Einsatzgruppen, a special force assigned to mass killing. The first trial to come out of their work was the case of a bookkeeper at Auschwitz, Oskar Groening, who was convicted in 2015 in a court in Lüneburg of being an accessory to the murder of 300,000 people. Three other trials were scheduled for 2016, including Hanning’s, but one defendant has already died and the case of Hubert Zafke, a medic at Auschwitz, was suspended in February when a doctor found him unfit to stand trial. As of March, 13 more cases were in different phases of investigation, according to Jens Rommel, head of the central office for investigating Nazi crimes in Ludwigsburg.

But the new legal framework has its own complications. Demjanjuk appealed his case and died while awaiting the appeal, so the conviction is not considered legally binding. Groening has appealed his case to the German Federal Court of Justice, which could offer a decision soon. Rommel hopes the court will clarify what the prosecutors have to prove: “Do we need a concrete action, like selecting [a person to go to the gas chamber]?” he asks. “Or is it enough just to have been a guard at Auschwitz and to have known what happened there?”

WITH A TRIAL focused on the broader context of the camp rather than the actions of the defendant himself, Hanning has often seemed like a void at the center of his own murder case. From the indictment, archival materials and a written statement read by his lawyers in court, a sparse picture of Hanning’s life has emerged. He was born on Dec. 28, 1921, and left school at 14 to work in a factory. Hanning joined the Hitler Youth in 1935 and the Waffen SS, the armed wing of the SS, in 1940, at his stepmother’s suggestion. He fought in major battles before he was wounded by grenade splinters in Kiev in September 1941. Because of his wounds, his commander determined he was not fit for combat duty, and he was promoted and sent to Auschwitz in 1942. He was initially assigned to register work details, away from the killing, but he later took a post in the guard tower.

According to the indictment, guards



in Hanning's company had to monitor arriving prisoners as they were chosen to work or to be sent to their deaths in the gas chambers. It was a process referred to by survivors and witnesses as "selection." In his statement in court, Hanning did not describe witnessing selections or any personal involvement in killing. But he did admit to knowing about it. "Nobody talked to us about it in the first days there, but if someone, like me, was there for a long time, then one learned what was going on," his lawyer read from a statement from Hanning. "People were shot, gassed and burned. I could see how corpses were taken back and forth or moved out. I could smell the burning bodies."

According to the testimony Irene Weiss gave in the trial in February, she was 13 when she was sent to Auschwitz with her family in May 1944. Weiss remembers that when they arrived, tired and disoriented, a guard used a stick to direct prisoners where to go. Her mother and young siblings were sent in one direction—where she assumes they were immediately killed—while her father and older brother were sent to work, before they eventually died. When the guard came to Weiss, he hesitated before sending her with her older sister to labor. It was a lifesaving decision—normally Weiss would have been sent to the gas chambers with those under 14—but she

Hanning is flanked by judicial officers outside the court in Detmold on Feb. 19

believes that the coat and kerchief she was wearing made her look older.

Like the other witnesses, Weiss doesn't remember Hanning from her time at Auschwitz. That is a point Hanning's lawyers have tried to use in the trial to show how insignificant he was. "There were the Nuremberg trials after the war, where the big shots and responsible officers were tried and often sentenced to death," Hanning's attorney Andreas Scharmer told TIME. "And the further you go down the chain of command, the more the question arises of how far the legal responsibility goes." A ruling in the Hanning case is expected this summer.

Rebecca Wittmann, a historian at the University of Toronto, believes the trials are flawed because the German courts should not be using the ordinary criminal code to prosecute the Holocaust, regardless of how they interpret the law. Raim, the German expert on postwar Nazi trials, agrees, arguing that while German courts should have implemented and used a law specifically to address genocide years ago, that failure doesn't justify a tardy and clumsy legal solution now. "The German courts didn't get their act together for the last 70 years," she says. "It is not the fault of these defendants."

ROMMEL, THE LUDWIGSBURG prosecutor, believes prosecutors must press on with these investigations for as long as possible. "We are giving the chance to the accused and the witnesses to tell us their stories—and not just to the media. They are telling them in a courtroom," he says.

Weiss agrees. She points out that Hanning is getting a thorough trial—far more consideration than the hundreds of thousands killed at Auschwitz ever received. Speaking in court also gives her some chance at closure. She was asked to testify in the Hanning trial because she was part of a large transport of Hungarian Jews to Auschwitz during the period when he was a guard. After losing 22 family members in the war, she emigrated to New York to stay with distant relatives, where she had no choice but to move on with her life, without so much as a funeral for those lost. "I wish that he had been tried much earlier," Weiss said in February. "But at the moment, I just want him to hear from me and the others who testified what the consequences were of what he did at a young age, and let him reflect on it."

On April 29, Hanning finally broke his silence. "I want to say that it disturbs me deeply that I was part of such a criminal organization," he told the court, according to the AP. "I am ashamed that I saw injustice and never did anything about it, and I apologize for my actions. I am very, very sorry." But that wasn't enough for Weiss. "A whole generation of Germans, the children and grandchildren of the perpetrators of the Nazi genocide, have heard nothing from their parents and grandparents about what they saw, and what they did, in Auschwitz and the other factories of death," she told TIME after Hanning's testimony. "It is time, at long last, to stop forgetting and suppressing."

Perhaps the real value of the trials lies in the way they show that the Holocaust was the product not of a conspiracy of extraordinarily cruel individuals, but rather the ordinary actions of ordinary people. "They remind us that this genocide would never have taken place without these lowly foot soldiers," says Douglas. "Things can go wrong in a hurry in countries, and when they do, it is shocking how willing people are to go along with it." —With reporting by MERRILL FABRY/NEW YORK □



The Self-Help Sage of Snapchat

How **DJ Khaled** built an
empire serving chicken
soup for the millennial soul

BY SAM LANSKY

IF YOU ARE LUCKY, AT SOME POINT IN YOUR LIFE YOU WILL have the opportunity to witness a master at work—Bill Clinton wooing a crowd, LeBron James dunking, Yo-Yo Ma at the cello. DJ Khaled, 40, has Snapchat, the fast-growing social-messaging app. Khaled sends out missives—sometimes dozens—daily, locking his gaze into the front-facing camera of his iPhone and murmuring to his acolytes, who number in the millions. In these short bursts of footage, he provides a mix of confession and sermon. Right now he's filming himself while his beard is being blow-dried by a barber. "Fresh cut," he says into his phone, referring to the new haircut. He hits Send. Over the next 24 hours, the clip will be viewed by as many as 6 million fans.

Fame is ephemeral, but you're supposed to get at least 15 minutes. Snapchat videos top out at 10 seconds and self-destruct after a day, disappearing from the user's publicly viewable feed, or "story." That hasn't stopped Khaled from using

DJ Khaled, photographed in Miami, has transitioned from hip-hop star to viral guru

PHOTOGRAPH BY WAYNE LAWRENCE FOR TIME



the platform to fashion his image. His videos blend aspiration with inspiration and usually consist of an uplifting message paired with a carefully curated glimpse into the flashy life of a self-made millionaire. They are frequently dotted with aphorisms of excess and self-help, a mashup of Horatio Alger and Tony Robbins.

Like many celebrities, Khaled has a substantial following on Instagram (3.3 million followers) and Twitter (2.8 million). But it is Snapchat that has proved to be his most potent outlet. According to tracking firm comScore, 45% of Snapchat users are 18 to 24 years old, compared with 19% for Twitter and 16% on Facebook. And Khaled's affirmations of self-reliance and perseverance seem tailor-made for millennials, who according to Pew surveys are more optimistic about their economic outlook and the country's prospects than Gen X-ers and baby boomers. Pop stars have long cast themselves as auteurs, entrepreneurs and moguls. Khaled is turning himself into something new: a sage for the social-media era.

BORN KHALED MOHAMED KHALED in New Orleans to Palestinian parents, Khaled grew up Muslim. "I've been raised with an amazing family," he says. "My mother and father raised me perfect." That consisted, he adds, of being taught the value of hard work. "Family makes sure that you move forward in the right path, and it's all about blessings, and it's all about giving thanks." Though his faith is a part of his life, he's generally apolitical. Asked about Islamophobia in the U.S., he preaches, "It's all love. It's always love. That's what I represent. I represent love, peace, greatness, blessings and wins. Love is the answer, and that's all I know."

Khaled cut his teeth as a DJ, eventually landing his own radio show on Miami's WEDR station before releasing his debut album in 2006, which launched his career as a recording artist but did not lead to overnight stardom. For years, Khaled was best known for his collaborations with hip-hop heavy hitters like Kanye West, Lil Wayne and Drake. "He knows how to put together his songs and how to incorporate people in order to give fans exactly what they want," says rapper

Ludacris, who has worked with Khaled several times.

Even then his themes seemed set, at least judging by the titles of his singles over the past decade: "We Takin' Over," "Out Here Grindin'," "Go Hard" and "All I Do Is Win," a thumping anthem of self-adulation that President Obama has used at rallies. But to date, Khaled has notched only one Top 10 single.

Then came Snapchat. First released in 2011, the app distinguishes itself from other social-media platforms by the ephemerality of its messages. "Snaps"—photos or short videos—disappear after just a few seconds, which made it popular among teenagers, including some who used it to send racy selfies and others for whom it served simply as a visual status update. In 2013, Snapchat introduced a personal-feed feature called Stories that allows users to compile a stream of photos and videos that can be viewed for 24 hours, a kind of short-lived personal diary. Clicking on a story of a friend or celebrity allows you to see, in chronological order, what he or she has been up to over the course of the day.

Khaled first started gaining attention for his Snapchat feed in 2015. Some celebrities just document their lives—so viewers can see the world through their eyes—but Khaled tends to break the fourth wall and address viewers directly. He dispenses wisdom and inspirational platitudes that are either complete nonsense or moderately profound. For the uninitiated, it can often be hard to tell what he's talking about. But generally, his core tenets are self-confidence, following your dreams and working hard, which he describes as "keys to success." He often

says "major key" or "major key alert" or simply uses the key emoji in a text overlay to note that he's about to share one of these.

He has his straw men too, frequently dismissing a vague "they," which refers to haters, detractors and other negative people. When he says, "They don't want you to win, so you better win more," he's encouraging his viewers to stay focused and ignore anyone who might distract them on their journey to success. "Bless up!" in Khaled's parlance is an exclamation of blessings—both a recognition of his own and his wish that his followers achieve more. All of this philosophizing happens in the context of his supposed wealth, whether he's on a Jet Ski cruising around Miami or having his feet buffed by a hotel pedicurist. (*Forbes* estimates that Khaled earned \$7 million in 2014.)

Social media has only amplified his core beliefs, Khaled says. "Even before Snapchat, you go back into my career from Day One or interview people that knew me for 25 years, they're going to tell you I've been DJ Khaled my whole life," he says. "I've been telling the keys." Khaled's collaborators in the music business say that has been the case for years. "Even when I first met him, he felt like the leader of the Miami music scene," says L.A. Reid, CEO of Epic Records, who has known Khaled for a decade. "He was a very passionate guy, maybe the most giving guy I've ever met."

I GET A TASTE of this in Khaled's bungalow at the Beverly Hills Hotel, which has been staged with the typical accoutrements of a hip-hop superstar. There are 11 bottles of Cîroc, an upscale vodka part-owned by rapper Sean Combs, spaced perfectly on the mantle above a flickering fireplace. Four citrus-cedarwood candles are burning. Two iPhones are on the desk in front of Khaled. There's a cigar in an ashtray on the coffee table. MSNBC is blaring on the television—the only outlier in a stage setting straight out of a rap video.

"Five minutes," Khaled says, shuffling into his sandals (which read *WE THE BEST*, the name of his record label) and disappearing into an adjacent bedroom. When he returns 30 minutes later, he's ready to talk. In the meantime, he's posted to Snapchat twice more.

**Khaled has
made a home
for himself in
the pockets of
millions of
millennials**

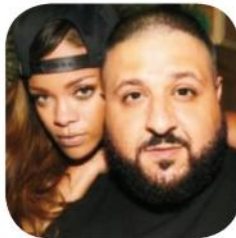
Khaled's approach to video may be more lo-fi than that of artists like Beyoncé, but he says it allows viewers to feel more connected. The spectacle is profitable too. Unlike on Instagram and Twitter, where posts often carry hashtags like #ad and #spon to denote that a celebrity was paid for an endorsement, on Snapchat it's harder to tell what's for-profit and what's not. Khaled's snaps frequently direct viewers to the merchandise—hoodies and T-shirts emblazoned with his signature slogans—available at his We the Best online store.

How popular is he? Snapchat doesn't make data publicly available on the viewership of users' stories, but recently he's averaged 6 million viewers per snap, mostly millennials. That's more than the millennial viewership of *The Big Bang Theory*—the most watched show on television.

This has turned Khaled into an avatar for Snapchat's new brand of fame, landing him on the covers of *Bloomberg Businessweek* and *AdWeek*. He uses this reach to pull other celebrities into his orbit. Kim Kardashian West made a cameo in one of Khaled's videos earlier this year. "Kim," he whispered to her, "they don't want you to wear the Saint Laurent fur. They don't want you to break the app store"—a reference to her hit game for iPhones. "They don't want you to be the biggest boss in the game. So what we gon' do is, we gon' win more." He's appeared on *Jimmy Kimmel Live!* to dispense advice to Jeb Bush's flailing presidential campaign, and he attended this year's White House Correspondents' Dinner as Arianna Huffington's date.

Naturally, Khaled has parlayed this role into new ventures. It helped him, for example, get booked as the opening act for Beyoncé's Formation world tour, which kicked off on April 27 in Miami. He says he's prepping new music; his last album, 2015's *I Changed a Lot*, topped out at No. 12 on the album chart. Yet his music feels increasingly secondary to the protean performance-art project of his Snapchat story. His contemporaries may own more of the airwaves, but Khaled has made a home for himself in the pockets of millions of millennials by taking generation #blessed to church a dozen times a day.

Khaled's social-media diary



He says he's eager to work with his pal Rihanna



Jay Z recently signed on to manage his career



Kim Kardashian West made a cameo in one of his snaps



With Arianna Huffington at the White House Correspondents' Dinner

THERE'S A LONG HISTORY of motivational mouthpieces delivering palatably packaged messages of positivity and encouragement, from Andrew Carnegie to Upworthy.com. In the 1990s, the blockbuster book series *Chicken Soup for the Soul* provided, in its many iterations, stories of inspiration and uplift, while the 2006 film (and the subsequently published book) *The Secret* introduced Americans to the law of attraction—the idea that you can manifest desired outcomes merely through positive thinking.

So it is tempting to dismiss Khaled's relentless optimism as calculated performance. But like the most successful mass gurus, he seems to believe in his own teaching. He does not go off message. And his belief system is vague enough that it can be applied to anything.

Khaled says this worldview is hard-won. "I started from the bottom. Life's like an elevator: up, down, up, down," he says. "I remember when I used to sleep in my car. I remember when they took my car away. I remember when I got evicted out of my apartment. I remember having to do a little jail time because of my driver's license. I'm not a criminal, but just normal, regular driver's-license stuff." (As a young man Khaled was arrested for driving with a suspended driver's license; he consequently spent a month in jail.) "All that was an experience for me to be greater, saying to myself, 'You know what, I don't want to go through that no more.'"

After a breath he continues, as though at a pulpit: "I don't want to sleep in my car. I don't want to not be able to eat filet mignon. Khaled didn't just become DJ Khaled. Khaled used to work at Shoney's as a busboy. Khaled used to do a lot of stuff before I could sit here in a bungalow. What I did was make sure I maintained to keep climbing the mountaintop."

Whether the fickle nature of social-media platforms—Snapchat's longevity is by no means assured—could hurt Khaled doesn't seem to factor. "I want to let people know, like, 'Yo, there's sunshine on the other side. Don't stop. Don't give up. Never surrender. Never fold. Keep pushing. Go hard.'"

The soliloquy wears me down. Eventually, I give in and let myself feel a little bit uplifted. After all, I know it'll disappear in a few seconds. □



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I DON'T ASK FOR 50 SHADES OF GRAY, BUT SIX OR SEVEN WOULD BE NICE. OR FAILING THAT, SOME GRAPHIC SEX.' —PAGE 56

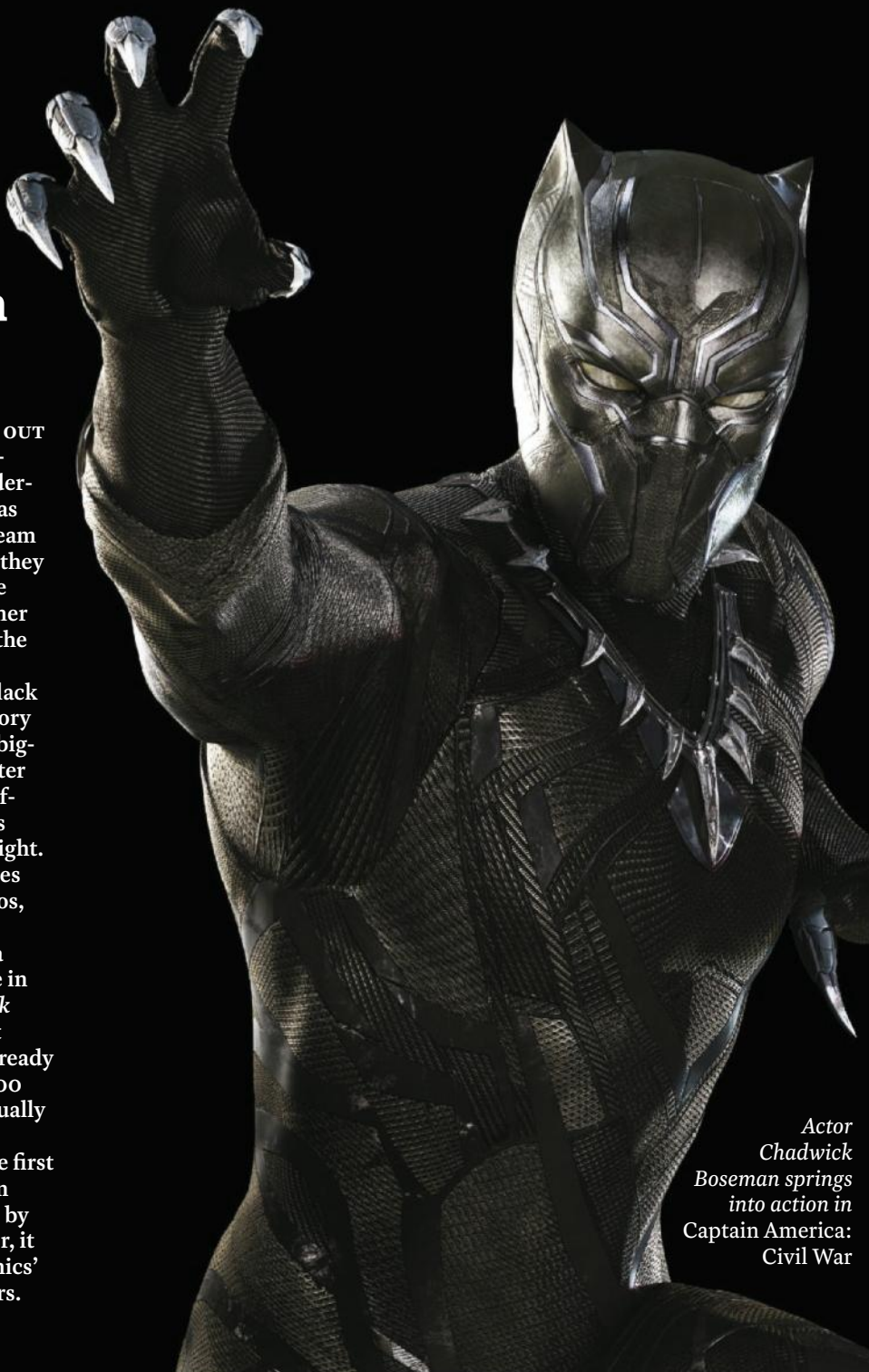
MOVIES

The first black superhero leaps to the silver screen

By Eliana Dockterman

CAPTAIN AMERICA: CIVIL WAR, OUT May 6, is crawling with superheroes, from Iron Man to Spider-Man to Ant-Man. But there was one character that directing team Anthony and Joe Russo knew they had to get right. "We felt more pressure bringing Black Panther to screen than anyone else in the movie," says Joe Russo.

And no wonder: the first black superhero in comic-book history has been waiting to make his big-screen debut since the character was introduced in 1966. A half-century later, Black Panther is finally stepping into the spotlight. Marvel Comics (which operates separately from Marvel Studios, though Disney owns both) recruited Ta-Nehisi Coates—a leading voice on issues of race in America—to write a new *Black Panther* comic series. His first issue, released in April, has already sold a record-breaking 300,000 copies. (Comic best sellers usually top out at 200,000.) In 2018, Black Panther will become the first black superhero to get his own Marvel Studios film. Directed by *Creed* filmmaker Ryan Coogler, it will beat Marvel rival DC Comics' *Cyborg* to cinemas by two years.



Actor
Chadwick
Boseman springs
into action in
*Captain America:
Civil War*

While comics have long found champions among the alienated and tormented, Hollywood offered deliverance mostly in the form of white men. Marvel built its film empire on Iron Man, Captain America and flaxen-haired Thor. That's finally changing with the addition of Chadwick Boseman as Black Panther. "People ask, 'Why is diversity in our superheroes important?'" says Coates. "I'd turn that around and ask, 'How does it reflect the real world to show just a bunch of white dudes?'"

BLACK PANTHER first appeared in a *Fantastic Four* comic 50 years ago. His creators, Marvel's Jack Kirby and Stan Lee, had no idea a militant civil rights group had taken the same name just a year before. The editors' second choice—"Coal Tiger"—would have been an odd name for a progressive franchise.

The man behind the Black Panther mask is T'Challa, a king who rules the fictional African nation of Wakanda, the most advanced country in the Marvel universe; it's a fantasy of a prosperous, independent Africa unfettered by colonialism. Over the decades, T'Challa has earned a Ph.D. in physics from Oxford, battled the Ku Klux Klan, killed



After *Civil War*, *Black Panther* will get his own movie in 2018

vampires in New Orleans, taught school in Harlem and even married *X-Men* character Storm. "Comic books have been pretty good when it comes to diversity," says Coates. "Growing up, there was really nowhere else to go in the pop-culture landscape to see black folks with the kind of power black superheroes had."

Still, the most popular heroes have generally been white and male. In the past five years, Marvel Comics has made a concerted effort to diversify its lineup, adding a Hispanic-African-American Spider-Man, a female Thor and a Korean Hulk. Coates' books are even told in part from the perspective of T'Challa's

female guards, two of whom are in a relationship.

Hollywood has been slower to catch up—don't expect a superhero flick starring two African lesbians anytime soon. But after #OscarsSoWhite, actors and directors are more vigilant than ever about the lack of recognition for minority artists. Both Boseman, who played James Brown in *Get On Up*, and Coogler, who won accolades for *Fruitvale Station* and *Creed*, are oft-cited examples.

"Things are changing. We wouldn't be having this conversation about my starring in this film if they weren't," says Boseman. He was first introduced to Black Panther at Howard University, a historically black university where, coincidentally, he also met fellow student Coates. He's been fascinated with Wakanda since and worked with a dialect coach on the set of *Civil War* to develop an accent that mixes cadences from the geographical region where Wakanda would exist. "Even if he wasn't a superhero, he would be interesting to me—as an African king and warrior, ruling the most technologically advanced nation in the world," says Boseman. "How often do you get to see *that* movie?" □

REVIEW

Civil War buffs Captain America's star

Chris Evans as Captain America—with muscles the exaggerated proportions of a parade balloon and that retro-patriotic turtle-shell of a shield strapped to his back—looks completely ridiculous. Yet his very lack of embarrassment is what makes him so shiny and wonderful, and he sets the tone for *Captain America: Civil War*. It's the rare superhero movie that doesn't grind you down with nonstop action or, worse yet, a tiresome cavalcade of smart-aleck wisecracks.

Directors Anthony and Joe Russo have reassembled much of the cast from Joss Whedon's leaden 2015 *Avengers: Age*



Evans and friends: keeping it light, for America's sake

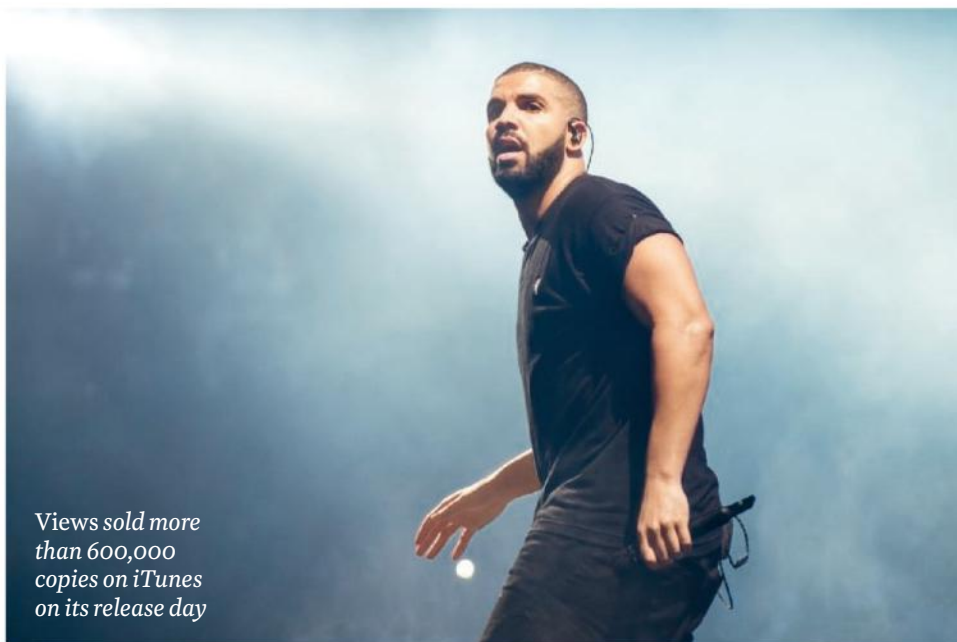
of *Ultron*, including Robert Downey Jr. as Tony Stark/Iron Man and Scarlett Johansson as Black Widow, but here the movie around them is smarter and more intimate. What do superheroes talk about when we're not around? The script gives us some idea when Paul Bettany's gallant, solar-powered Vision attempts to cook a meal for Elizabeth

Olsen's soulful but stubborn fire starter Scarlet Witch—an act of selfless romantic daring, considering he's never even eaten before.

The plot is more of the usual: the Avengers must work together, yet their petty disagreements divide them. Well, of course they do! But even if, like nearly all comic-book movies, this

one is overstuffed with action sequences, the Russos add enough witty touches to prevent total brain shutdown. There's Sebastian Stan's beefy, bipolar Bucky Barnes/Winter Soldier grabbing a spinning motorcycle from the air and mounting it handily, and the sight of one superhero (whose identity shall not be revealed by order of the spoiler police) towering mightily above the rest—a computer-generated effect that still, somehow, retains enough awkwardness to look endearingly handmade. The best addition, though, is Chadwick Boseman's Black Panther, an African king turned enigmatic crime fighter. As both man and cat, he's patrician and polished, a touch of class padding quietly onto the scene. Like him, the picture is blessedly light on its superhero-booted feet.

—Stephanie Zacharek



Views sold more than 600,000 copies on iTunes on its release day

MUSIC

On *Views*, Drake offers a snapshot of his messy relationships

By Maura Johnston

THE CANADIAN FORMER CHILD ACTOR AUBREY GRAHAM has had a meteoric rise since debuting as the rapper Drake in 2006. His records sell by the boatload, and his blessing can make careers. He's not the best singer, and he's definitely not the best technical rapper, but Drake has a quality that's magnetic—making him an endlessly malleable subject for memes like the ones surrounding his feather-light 2015 single “Hotline Bling” and its hypnotic video.

At a time when viral currency is the coin of the realm, Drake has become a quasi-mythical figure, one so beloved by millennials that his album release warranted a custom filter on the self-destructing-photo app Snapchat. Paparazzi photos depict him consistently enjoying life, smiling big while courtside at NBA games and with bold-faced names like Serena Williams and Rihanna on his arm. Yet his lyrics belie inner torment and insecurity. Take the opening line of his new album, *Views*, released April 29 as an exclusive on Apple Music and iTunes: “All of my ‘Let’s just be friends’ are friends I don’t have anymore,” he croons over lush strings. How much you like Drake can depend on how much you’re willing to indulge his flights of ego.

Views is a lengthy statement—its 20 songs clock in at roughly 90 minutes—and at times it feels zoned out, with tracks cloaked in a smoky haze punctuated by the occasional blast of deep bass. There is bravado to liven things up: Drake boasts about fame and riches (including the line “*Views* already

a classic”), while “Child’s Play” finds him fighting with a girlfriend at the “place for families that drive Camrys and go to Disney,” i.e., the Cheesecake Factory. (“You know I love to go there,” he pouts.)

Some of the best tracks on *Views* echo the ’80s quiet-storm mood of his earlier release “Hold On, We’re Going Home.” Over the gently murmuring beat of “Feel No Ways,” Drake sings about a woman he misses even though he found her slacker lifestyle unappealing (“I tried with you/ There’s more to life than sleeping in/ And getting high with you”), while “Fire & Desire” uses a sumptuous Brandy sample to send a message to a woman who’s since moved on, even though he clearly hasn’t.

Then there’s Rihanna, a frequent collaborator who’s been entwined with Drake off and on since 2009. Earlier this year, Drake provided the male perspective on her sinewy chart topper “Work”; she returns the favor on “Too Good,” a bouncing dance-hall track in which the two play the roles of star-crossed lovers talking past each other. It’s the *Views* offering most likely to snag the jam-of-the-summer crown, pairing irresistibly danceable beats with lyrics that hint at deeper turmoil beneath the surface.

That’s why it’s probably the ideal breakout single for *Views*, which chronicles Drake’s messy relationships with former paramours, other rappers and, most important, himself. It’s by no means a perfect album. It’s too long, and Drake’s attitudes toward women who don’t have the status of Rihanna leave much to be desired. But it’s still a fascinating document—one that will no doubt influence other artists and the audiences that follow them. Drake, meanwhile, follows his muse. □



How much you like Drake can depend on how much you’re willing to indulge his flights of ego

TELEVISION

A throwback sitcom that pushes new boundaries

By Daniel D'Addario

JERROD CARMICHAEL IS AN EXCITING new stand-up star making his name in the most archaic way possible. NBC's *The Carmichael Show* has the pointedly artificial-looking living room, the laugh track and the issue-driven format favored by series from *All in the Family* to *The Cosby Show*. As much of the rest of TV comedy grows more experimental, Carmichael is sticking with a format that feels like a step back in time.

Yet it's hard to imagine the show working anytime but today. With *The Carmichael Show*, the North Carolina native puts the values of his parents' generation—the ones who thought Cosby's comedy was cutting-edge—into conversation with overconfident, tech-savvy millennials. Each episode follows a formula: protagonist Jerrod's parents (Loretta Devine and David Alan Grier) express an old-school perspective on an issue freshly in the news, while Jerrod's girlfriend Maxine (Amber Stevens West) takes a position that she likely read on Tumblr or saw on HBO's *Vice*. Brother Bobby (Lil Rel Howery) tends to miss the nuances his fellow debaters revel in; his mother worries that she may have smoked too many cigarettes while pregnant. And Jerrod just disagrees with everything.

Just because it's a formula doesn't mean it's bland. In its first two seasons, *The Carmichael Show* has put forward some of the most discomfiting conversations I've seen on TV in years—in any genre. “Fallen Heroes,” an episode that aired in March about the allegations against Bill Cosby, both took a torch to Cosby's legacy and, uncomfortably, defended it. After an episode in which Jerrod tried in vain to get various family members to see a Cosby stand-up show with him (after all, he argued, his girlfriend watches Woody Allen movies—what's the difference?), the family reminisces about their favorite *Cosby Show* episodes. The scene unspools slowly, with each character describing Cosby's

impact. Then Jerrod, Cosby's one inveterate defender in the group, chimes in with the knockout blow: “Damn shame what he did to those women, though.”

THAT LINE, as much as any other, sums up exactly what *The Carmichael Show* is able to do. At a moment of greater-than-ever discord, it argues that multiple things can be true simultaneously. Cosby can be a comedian remembered fondly (so much so that the show takes cues from his set decoration and his titling scheme) and also a real-life villain. Parents, clinging to old-school values and aging-ever-quicker ideas of “propriety,” can stand in the way of what their children want—but maybe that's not always a bad thing. Jerrod himself gets nihilistic too frequently, but his provocative approach more often emphasizes the sheer joy of frank conversation, how intoxicating it can be to go too far in support of your beliefs.

‘The Cosby Show was so important ... It made us realize we could go to college. I mean, we didn't, but we knew we could.’

JERROD CARMICHAEL, on *The Carmichael Show*

The series is also unapologetically rooted in specificities of race and class. The Carmichaels have a nice and well-kept home in Charlotte, N.C., but they're solidly in the middle class, and their social whirl revolves around the church, their neighborhood and, as a treat, Chili's. (In this way, they differ from the characters on ABC's great *black-ish*, whose neuroses stem from their one-generation remove from financial struggle.) One of the season's best episodes focused on mother Cynthia's undiagnosed depression; without the sense that Cynthia has learned over time that “the blues” are something to be overcome through inner strength and not therapy, there would be no story.

Watching the family sitcom pivot away from the example set by ABC's *Modern Family*—a show about a clan with limitless and never-commented-upon means and social advantages—is thrilling stuff. The Carmichaels may debate just about everything, but they're united by a shared history and shared challenges. As anyone who's fought with a family member this election season knows, the richest debates are with the ones you love.

THE CARMICHAEL SHOW airs Sundays at 9 p.m. E.T. on NBC



Carmichael, right, keeps it all in the family



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FICTION

In his new novel, Don DeLillo dances with death

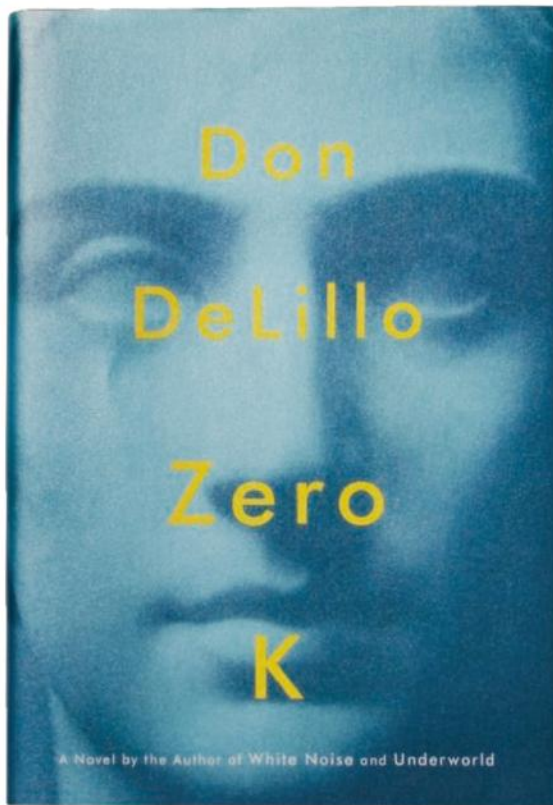
By Lev Grossman

DON DELILLO'S NEW NOVEL, *ZERO K*, is narrated by a man named Jeffrey Lockhart, whose main point of interest is that his father is a reclusive billionaire named Ross. (Ross Lockhart! As reclusive-billionaire names go, it's right up there with Christian Grey.) Ross has set up, as billionaires will, a mysterious organization called the Convergence, dedicated to the cryogenic suspension of the hyperwealthy, with the idea that at some future time doctors will be able to revive them into some new form of life.

Till then they live a frozen half-life, dismembered, dreaming dimly in pods. "A phantom life within the braincase," as one of the Convergence-ists puts it. "Floating thought. A passive sort of mental grasp. Ping ping ping. Like a newborn machine."

Ross's second wife is gravely ill and preparing to be frozen. Jeff has been summoned to the Convergence compound—a lush, hushed super-science bunker with Bond-villain overtones—to say goodbye. He wanders the halls having cryptic encounters and engaging in comically implausible rapid-fire Vladimir-Estragon dialogue with his dad: "We had a talk, she and I." "She told me. You'll see her again, talk again. Tomorrow." "In the meantime. This place." "What about it?" "I knew only what little you told me."

I quote this dialogue because it's characteristic of the strange, apparently willed irreality of *Zero K*: the book's putative subject, death, is as real as they come, but the people caught in this *Totentanz* are strangely colorless. The tone of the book is hushed, earnest and almost completely humorless, but more than that DeLillo withholds, perversely, any detail that would bring the characters in it to life. Jeff, in his mid-30s, is one of those drifting man-boys, dismayingly common in contemporary fiction, who is virtually devoid of will or personality. He takes jobs for no particular reason. He has a girlfriend,



The irony of Zero K is that the Convergence feels less like an escape from contemporary life than like its apotheosis

Emma, a single mother, but their relationship is oddly diaphanous: he never tells her who his father is, for example, or anything about the Convergence, which makes me wonder what they do talk about. "These are the soporifics of my normalcy," Jeff says, with DeLillo's customary eloquence, "my days in mid-dling drift." I don't ask for 50 shades of gray, but six or seven would be nice. Or failing that, some graphic sex.

This is a choice on DeLillo's part—we know very well that he's capable of thrillingly vivid fictions—and as such it's hard to interpret. What can a book with this little life in it tell us about

death? (For a better treatment of a similar premise, see Philip K. Dick's *Ubik*.) What *Zero K* does evoke well is the cool digital alienation of the present moment, the sense of dislocation that comes from being awash in torrents of data about the world but at the same time at a distance from it, seeing everything through screens. We're both omniscient and powerless, watching everything and touching nothing.

The zealots of the Convergence frame their work as an alternative to all this. "Haven't you felt it?" one of them says. "The loss of autonomy. The sense of being virtualized ... Do you feel steeped in some horrific digital panic that's everywhere and nowhere?" The irony of *Zero K*, never resolved, is that the Convergence feels less like an escape from contemporary life than like its apotheosis, the vanishing point toward which it's all trending, the self completely abstracted from the body and the world and time, alone and sealed in its pod. There's no salvation there—you're just trading one phantom life for another.



MORE THAN ZERO

At 79 DeLillo is a grand master of American fiction. He won the National Book Award for his eighth novel, *White Noise*; *Zero K* is his 16th.

QUICK TALK

Sherman Alexie

On May 10, the author of *Reservation Blues* and *The Absolutely True Diary of a Part-Time Indian* publishes his first picture book, *Thunder Boy Jr.*, about a Native American boy who wishes he had a different name.

What was your aim in writing this?

There's a real lack of Native Americans in contemporary picture books. I mean, there's a lack of us in all genres, but I couldn't find a picture book about a contemporary Native American family.

Why is writing for a young audience important to you?

The books I read when I was younger, they could change me overnight. That doesn't really happen as an adult. Maybe there are people like that, but I'm not one of them, and I never hear from them. But I get these amazing letters from kids since I wrote *True Diary*.

The American Library Association has called *True Diary* the most banned book in America. How do you feel about that? It's awesome. It helps sales. But [the banning is] not just about the sexual content, which is pretty minor. It's about the race, the ethnicity and the politics. I think that all blends together for certain people so that the book feels completely strange and threatening to them.

Why do you think the question of free speech vs. "political correctness" is on the public's mind these days?

Internet communication is making people more impulsive. That said, it's also because we brown folks are sick of this sh-t and we exercise our power. That makes old power structures uncomfortable—and that's conservatives and liberals. You can see that dynamic with Sanders vs. Clinton, where brown folks are hanging with Clinton.

Why do you think that is?

Because the government has actually worked for us. So I'm one of the brown folks for Clinton.

—SARAH BEGLEY



ON MY RADAR

STAR WARS

'A woman and a black guy were the leads! And it's the biggest movie of all time! And Hollywood will learn nothing from that.'



HISTORY

A Clinton adviser takes on Lincoln's legacy

A LOT HAS BEEN WRITTEN ABOUT ABRAHAM Lincoln. Now, Sidney Blumenthal—adviser to the Clintons and analyst of modern presidencies—is contributing to the canon. His new book, *A Self-Made Man*, is the first of four promised volumes of *The Political Life of Abraham Lincoln*, an examination of exactly what it sounds like.

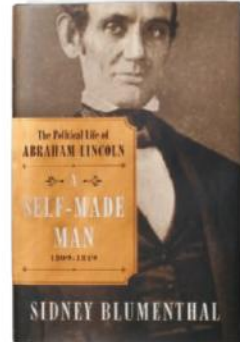
Blumenthal's thesis, at least for these 576 pages of what will likely be thousands by the time he's done, is that Lincoln was a true politician—a refutation of anyone who would paint the Great Emancipator as rising above the calculations of governance. He could scheme with the best and wasn't above making his opponents cry—literally.

There is a high bar for making a Lincoln book count; no fewer than five of them are due out in May alone. Do we really need to know more about our 16th President? Yes. Or no. The better question prompted by Blumenthal's book is: How much must you know about a person's world in order to understand him?

Part of the reason Blumenthal will fill four volumes is that much of his first book is a history of Lincoln's era, not of the man himself. There's a fascinating bit about the early Mormon voting bloc, for example, and the tale of Elijah Lovejoy—killed defending his abolitionist paper's printing press from a mob—highlights the frontier wildness of 19th century Illinois. Such tangents might seem, well, tangential, but zooming out can help us better understand the square of map with which we began.

Only in a few places does he need a more critical eye. Among them: Lincoln's saying that he once felt like his father's slave is interesting, but readers may chafe at Blumenthal's decision to use the idea as a framing device rather than picking apart the difference between a controlling dad and actual slavery. Yet he does a mostly admirable job of deepening context without clogging his narrative with fat. Especially with a subject like Lincoln, that's a writerly skill that audiences ought to appreciate. After all, they've got a lot to read.

—LILY ROTHMAN



The first of four volumes, *A Self-Made Man* covers the years 1809 to 1849

TimeOff PopChart

Mattel debuted a **Barbie modeled on Misty Copeland**, the first black female principal dancer at the American Ballet Theatre.



During recent floods, a midwife in Katy, Texas, rode to meet a patient **on an inflatable swan**.



Vinnie's, a pizzeria in Brooklyn, has started selling a **pizza that comes in a box made of pizza**; it costs \$40.



John Krasinski and Jenna Fischer—a.k.a. Jim and Pam from *The Office*—**reunited for a selfie** after a performance of Krasinski's off-Broadway play, *Dry Powder*.



LeBron James signed on to star in a *Space Jam* sequel, 20 years after Michael Jordan's original.



Claire Danes wore a **light-up Zac Posen dress** to the 2016 Met Gala.

TIME'S WEEKLY TAKE ON

LOVE IT
LEAVE IT

WHAT POPPED IN CULTURE

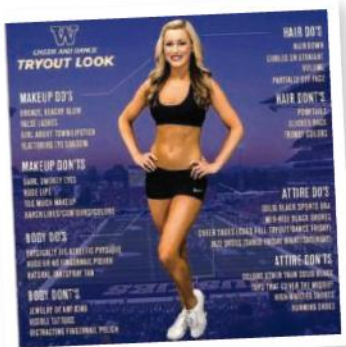


Nestlé debuted a line of **melon-and-mascarpone-cheese-flavored Kit Kats** in Japan.

Amy Schumer **said she will no longer take photos with fans** after one harassed her in Greenville, S.C.



The University of Washington spirit program caught flak for posting a **flyer showing this ideal "tryout look" for cheerleaders**:



An unidentified man **stole more than \$1,000 worth of Blue Man Group costumes** during a show in Wichita, Kans.

A roller coaster at Disney's California Adventure theme park was shut down for over an hour after officials spotted a rider **carrying a (banned) selfie stick**.



Beyoncé **postponed a Formation tour date** in Nashville; no reason was given.



BARBIE: MATTTEL; PIZZA: CASIDY PAUL; KRASINSKI AND FISCHER: PRESS; INSTAGRAM; PORKY PIG: EVERETT; MIDWIFE: BLUE MAN GROUP COSTUMES; FACEBOOK; BEYONCÉ: AP; FLYER: TWITTER; KIT KAT: ROLLER COASTER; YOUTUBE; SELFIE STICK: ALAMY; JAMES, DANES, SCHUMER: GETTY IMAGES



The woman card has many benefits. Here's one Donald Trump might not imagine

By **Susanna Schrobsdorff**

EVER SINCE DONALD TRUMP ACCUSED HILLARY CLINTON of using her “woman card” to get ahead in the presidential election, we’ve been hearing a lot about how that card is actually worthless. Many people have pointed out that this special pass doesn’t even get you a discount on anything; in fact, it usually means you *are* the discounted item. But before we all get so depressed that we fall into a pit of endless digital outrage about the wage gap, the pink tax (why do pink razors cost more than blue ones, all other things being equal?) and the tiny number of representatives we have in government, I want to talk about a few advantages of the double X.

First of all, a woman card gives you access to a kind of female emergency-response system. This isn’t universal, but if you’re lucky, you have a bunch of friends who, in various combinations, will always respond to a signal of distress.

I’m part of a posse of women who can sense a disturbance in the force without anyone’s saying anything. They get the subtext of texts and can read silences. If it’s urgent, one will suggest a 6 a.m. roving summit in the park. And another, the kindest woman on earth, will have coffee waiting in a to-go cup; she’ll even text you at 5:30 to say it’s brewing, so come on over. We will trot along for a few miles in the dark if it’s winter, and in the glorious green if it’s not. Whatever fresh hell (or triumph) that has emerged will be analyzed, and the right dose of empathetic cursing or wry advice will be administered. Whether it’s a kid thing, a job offer or a uterus-related issue, nothing is out of bounds. By the time you get home, the sun is up, you’ve exercised (sort of), and you’re at least 72% less angsty. It’s like getting triple points on your woman card.

THESE FRIENDS ARE ALSO THE KIND OF PEOPLE who show up with a bag of pastries on a day when you can’t leave the house, or drag you away from a bag of pastries when you should leave the house. One of these women has a wildly generous habit of sending flowers to my office exactly when I feel like moving to Costa Rica with one very small suitcase and a phone that doesn’t get email. Gifts like these make you look important and feel loved simultaneously. That’s expert multitasking.

Today we rely on our personal board of advisers more than ever. As Rebecca Traister points out in her excellent book *All the Single Ladies*, women marry later today and therefore have more years devoted to their friendships (with men as well as women, of course). She says friends provide so much emotional support these days that some women are less likely to put up with romances that are just O.K. You could call it soft power.



BUT WHEN GATHERED IN GROUPS, women are still described with language that implies that whatever they’re talking about is slightly juvenile, even if they’re in charge of a university department or are a best-selling author. It’s all “girl” talk, just gabbing and gossiping. In reality, the jokes, the barbs, the laughter, the cries of supportive incredulity and the storytelling are the way we weave our safety net. It’s a system that can sustain a person through the life events you don’t want to post on Facebook: a parent in hospice, a kid in real trouble, the slow disintegration of a marriage, a determination to breast-feed that fails. Sure, you’ll get lots of likes for that picture of a good day, but it’s at actual kitchen tables, sofas, bars and park benches that the real friending gets done. And on the phone too, human to human.

I am absolutely sure that I wouldn’t be employed or even remotely functional without friends buoying me through tragedies and absurdities alike. (I would also still have those awful highlights I got in 2004, which could easily have been a job and relationship killer all in one.) And when things go well for me or any of us, flowers arrive or a brunch is convened, and the celebration is mutual. It’s like being on a team, but the game is the pursuit of sanity and joy, though not necessarily at the same time.

Perhaps Trump is right when he says Clinton wouldn’t be successful if she weren’t a woman. But not for the reasons he might think. She’s known to have a close circle of longtime friends who knew her back when—the kind who don’t waver with the polls. That’s it, of course. How else could anyone have survived such damaging political and personal hurricanes?

A squad of smart, supportive women could be everyone’s backup, their Trump card if you will. And no, you don’t have to be female to get one. □

Michael Kinsley The journalist and former *Crossfire* co-host sizes up the boomer legacy, extols later-in-life marriage and gets real about the big exit

Old Age: A Beginner's Guide is a funny book about getting old and dying, and having Parkinson's. Of all subjects, why that? Well, the reason is obvious. Because I have Parkinson's. And it occurred to me that what I was experiencing was something that all boomers are going to go through eventually, and *eventually* is earlier for some than for others.

One of the themes of your book is that boomers are very competitive. How can death be a contest—doesn't everybody get the prize? The theory of the book is you start out wanting the most toys, and then you move slowly to wanting the most longevity, and from that to wanting to retain the most marbles, and from that to having a posthumous reputation. Each one as you think about it makes the previous one seem irrelevant.

Whose death have you admired? My mother died in the modern American style, and it was awful—years of unnecessary procedures. My dad died too young, but he was on the golf course and he just collapsed. That's pretty good.

Do you like golf? I wouldn't take up golf just so it could kill me.

You were diagnosed with Parkinson's at 42, but you hid it until you were 50. Did people treat you differently? Yes. As soon as people find out, they treat you differently—better, in a way. Except at a dinner party, a woman offered to cut up my meat for me.

One thing the revelation cost you was being editor of the *New Yorker*. Are you sore about that? When I think rationally about it, I think it turned out very well. I met my wife while working for *Slate*. And [current *New Yorker* editor] David Remnick's done a good job. But I don't look at it rationally some of the time. It would have been very nice to be editor of the *New Yorker*. I guess that would be my biggest regret,

although if that's my biggest regret, I've done pretty well.

Should everybody be thinking about Alzheimer's? There are lots of different kinds of dementia. Alzheimer's is by far the biggest. You should think about it simply because the odds are not against you [getting it]. The vast majority of boomers have not really focused on cognition. Or they have in the case of their parents, but it hasn't really sunk in that we are our parents now.

What will be the legacy of the boomers? Well, my suggestion for our legacy was that we pay off the national debt, but nobody is taking me up on it. I would say boomers are leaving a cultural legacy that's generally good. Instead of suburban houses on cul-de-sacs, we're reviving the cities. Race relations I think are getting better, in fits and starts. And coffee's better.

Your wife Patty Stonesifer was the founding CEO of the Gates Foundation. Got any tips for marrying cool women? Patience. I was 51 years old before we got together. And good luck. Being married is certainly something I should have done earlier, although that's difficult, because as my wife points out, if I got married earlier, it wouldn't have been to her.

How are you voting? I'm almost certainly going to vote for Hillary, but without any special enthusiasm.

May I ask you a few questions about your own death? I'd like to hear anything you know about it.

Do you have a bucket list? I spend a lot of time thinking unproductively about things I want to get done, and they're mostly pleasure things, like visiting some fun tropical spot. But I have

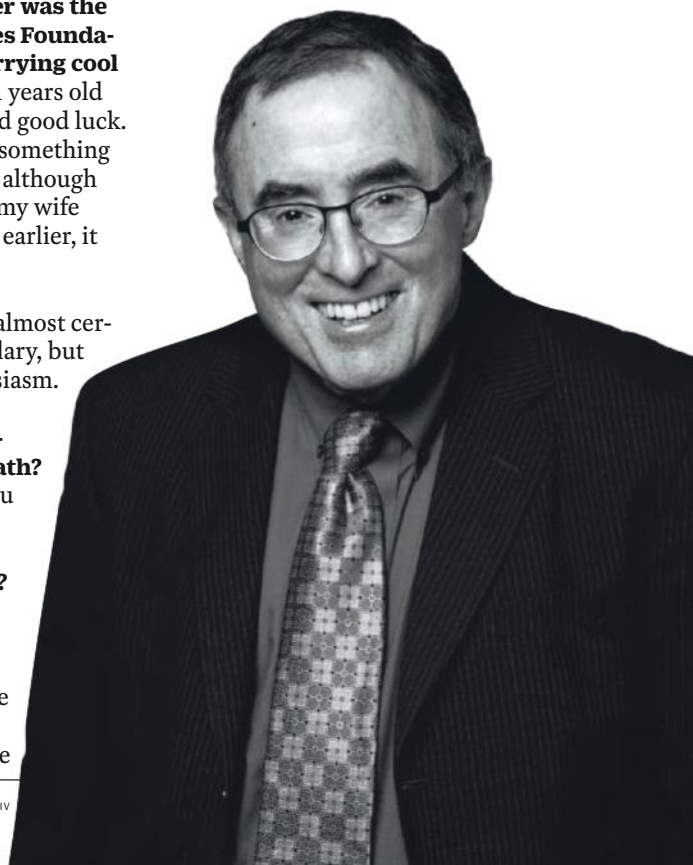
a list: I wanted to write this book. And I'd like to see our country's economy untangled, although there's not a lot I can do about that. And by untangled, I mean income distribution as well as prosperity. I'd like to be editor of *TIME*—I think.

Do you wish you had kids? I really lucked out there. I got married the day Sandy, Patty's only daughter, graduated from high school. And their dog died. I thought both of those were good omens.

Why is the dog dying a good omen? Because there was a place in her heart that was suddenly vacant.

So you're the dog? I suppose so.
—BELINDA LUSCOMBE

'Boomers are leaving a cultural legacy that's generally good ... We're reviving the cities. Race relations I think are getting better, in fits and starts. And coffee's better.'



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